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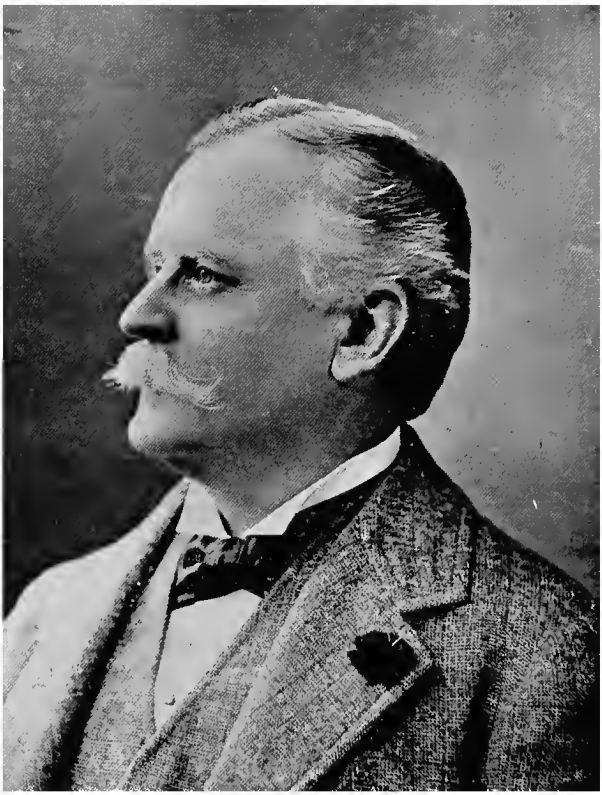


COL. J. S. CARR.

THE HISTORY OF ALAMANCE.

A WORK
FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A. AT THE UNIVERSITY
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY

MISS S. W. STOCKARD.

RALEIGH:
CAPITAL PRINTING COMPANY.
1900.

TO

GENERAL JULIAN SHAKSPERE CARR,

A THANKSGIVING.

INTRODUCTORY.

That our American Republic sprang into life fullformed like Pallas from the head of Zeus seems miraculous, but there is nothing wonderful about either. Both England and Zeus, you know, had been troubled with head pains. The English Church and Presbyterianism were significant. Runnymede, Magna Charta, the strength of the Anglo-saxon speech against the French and the Latin, the Cornish and the Celt, attest to the elasticity and might of the English consciousness. Every bill of rights foretold a possible America. Moore's Utopia was like an index finger pointing to Columbia,

"The land of every land the pride."

But to see things in their general light is easier than to dissect and vivisect particularly. And it might be pleasanter to write a history of the Feejee Islanders, than to sit down among a people whose conflicting opinions have become a matter of history, and to try to tell the truth, absolute, unprejudiced.

An account of the Indians is given, in the first place, for the children; again, because they were the former landowners. Haw River took its name from them. Alamauce,* in Indian speech, they say, means all men's land, a universal sort of country; and indeed it well might be so named; Governor Morehead called the lovely sloping fields between Stinking Quarter Creek and the Big Alamance, his Eden. An Indian grave-yard has been found, not far from Glencoe; the skeletons show them to have been buried in a sitting position. Their bones are crumbling back to dust; two hundred years ago their huzzars rang loud and clear through forests and savannahs; to-day a few arrow points, pots and skeletons remain to tell the story of that race, so relent-

* Allemance, Alemany. It may be German.

lessly has time swept them away. Only their names enduring stay to us. A thousand years are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a tale that is told.

This work is disproportionate, necessarily so. Some people preserve their family history while others do not. The Thompson family history is being prepared by Mr. Ed. Thompson, hence that is untouched.

This history does not contain the whole of life as it once was in Alamance, the drama would come nearer that than history. I shall perhaps do better than this attempt when fortune smiles, and I can have more leisure.

But those, who dared all things, whose courage was invincible, who, by their valiant hope and endeavor, gave us a name and a home, are too good to be forgotten. They came from Ireland, England, Scotland, Germany, by way of Pennsylvania in wagons to Alamance, a beautiful but a wild country, inhabited not by Amalakites and Jebuzites, but by treacherous Indians. The vibrations of the energy of our forefathers should still make us tingle with desire to accomplish.

Capt. Stockard lives on the old homestead, that James Stockard owned before the Regulation War. The land of Michael Holt, extending from Greensboro almost to Hillsboro, still belongs to his descendants, enough for the whole family. Dr. D. A. Long lives on the land he got by his great grandfather from the Crown—"Long Land." Mr. W. H. Trolinger, Mr. J. R. Garret, Mr. Van Montgomery, Mr. Nathaniel Woody, etc., received their land "to have and to hold" by right from the agents of King George.

It is said that the purest race on earth live in North Carolina for these reasons. Her early settlers came, being driven by religious and political persecutions, to establish homes. The energy and cream of other nations, denominations and parties settled this State between 1700—1776 and while many have gone out to people the West there has been no immigration since.

Our young people should know the price of their liberty and our old people must not forget for

> "Good deeds dying tongueless
> Slaughter a thousand waiting on that."

If this work meets with approbation in Alamance and helps to disseminate a knowledge so dear to us all, if it could but be an incentive to a more noble endeavor, then, it may be, has been granted one fond wish that I have done something.

THE HISTORY OF ALAMANCE.

CHAPTER I.

North Carolina is as rich in noble deeds of daring men as Scotland. The knowledge of what Scotchmen endured and availed was an incentive to the Scotch. It also gave them self-confidence, less to fear in seeming failure, and a long look ahead. So may it be to us.

The fact that the sturdy Scots are given a place in the shining temple of fame is due largely to Percy's Reliques, to Burns, and to Sir Walter Scott's works. They merited this high honor. Their deeds were seeds that would have died in the embryo but for these men who preserved them to sow broadcast forever over the English speaking world.

A comprehensive history of North Carolina would be invaluable. For the historian holds the same relation to the mind of man as the farmer does to his body.

But the historian is a man of the most liberial culture, large grasp of ideas, leisure, no cares for daily bread, unprejudiced, magnanimous. Such an one the ravens ought to feed and manna be sent him from heaven.

History is a narrative not having beginning or end. Unwritten history is a labyrinth, a jumble of incidents without the silver thread of agumentation or exposition. It is like the beads of a rosary, unconnected, disjointed, broken. Written history is fossilized life, a latent energy—stored strength for new endeavor. Prosperous wise and happy are that people who have a noble history and read it.

To write a history of North Carolina would be work for a lifetime. To write historical sketches of one's county is

more within the range of one with limited facilities and leisure.

Alamance was never a barren waste. Four hundred years ago the red man revelled here in luxurious nature. He could kill more deer than could be eaten on "Stinking Quarter" creek. Not only did he succeed in living like a lord but "writ his name in water." So the rivers and the springs ripple and sing to the music of the names he gave them—Altamahaw, Ossipee, Saxapahaw and Alamance.

Besides the Indian and far above him in might there have lived among us great men in the high noon of their usefulness. The names of Murphy, Ruffin, Bingham and Wilson adorn the county they have blessed. Their sun has set but the good deeds they've done come out to shine like the stars that glorify the night.

In 1771 Chatham and Lord North were "thundering in Parliament," the letters of "Junius" were attracting general attention, all sorts of political contentions were hurled against King George's government, and far away across the Atlantic the farmers of Orange county, North Carolina, were making resistance to the oppression of King George's representatives—Governor Tryon and Col. Edmund Fanning—at Hillsboro who were contributing to the oppression of American citizens.

There lived in Southwest Alamance one Herman Husbands who hailed from Philadelphia and is said to have been a kinsman of Benjamin Franklin. Charged with animation but without that higher element of bravery, he applied a spark to the fuse that flamed into the conflagration that burnt up the system of English domination.

Husbands lived among men driven from home by civic and religious persecutions. Having prevailed over man and nature their spirit of freedom was epidemic. No wonder that he found it an easy task to organize such men into the famous "Regulators." These were to help each other in all trouble growing out of a refusal to pay the unlawful demands of the Rulers.

On May 16, 1771 Governor Tryon met about two thousand Regulators on the plains of Alamance. Then was the first blood shed for freedom on American soil; that was the first open resistance against the oppression of King George's rule. The battle of Alamance, N. C., and not the battle of Lexington, Mass., was the beginning of the Revolutionary war. It was a fight against the primal cause of the war for American Independence.

It is interesting to know the names of some of the people who lived here then. By tradition we know who made opposition to tyranny. In some cases the old spelling shows the nationality. On the west side of Haw river, or Saxapahaw river, which runs length-wise of the county from north to south were the Houltz, the Strolingers, the Longs, the Stockards, the Trowsdales, the Freelands, the Albrights, the Shavers or Shepherds, the Whitesides now Whitsetts, the Thompsons, the Newlins, the Grimes now Grahams here, but not changed in other parts the Isleys, the Sharpes and the Hornadays. The people on the east side of the river were Binghams, Mebanes, Whites, Glasses, Dixons, Dishongs, Griffises and Scotts.

"Hornaday" has a bit of history showing how some of these names were given. A ship in crossing the ocean was detained and the supply of drinking became low. The little fellow who carried around the drinks gave each a horn a day. So while he gave them drinks, they gave him a name that stuck—"Horn-a-day." Strolingers, or Trolingers, were those who strolled around The Albrights were noblemen from Albrecchtsberg—the name of their castle in Germany. The word Houltz is kin to the word Holstein, a German word meaning Wood-stone.

The first meeting in North Carolina for the construction of a railroad was held in Alamance at the home of William Albright, near Cane creek, in 1828. Dr. Joseph Caldwell, just returned from Europe, came to this meeting full of railroad ideas from Germany. His plan was to build a road

from Morehead through the centre of the State to the mountains, the cars to be drawn by mules. It is pathetic to think that the section where this meeting was held is still without railroad.

The railroad, then was a bone of contention between the two political parties—the Whigs favoring it while the Democrats opposed. The Legislature of 1848, however, decided to build a road from Goldsboro to Charlotte. Orange then had four Representatives, among them Hon. Giles Mebane, a Whig, and Col. John Stockard, a Democrat. Hon. John Berry was Senator from this district. Hon. Calvin Graves, of Caswell, President of the Senate, cast the deciding ballot in favor of the railroad. As he was a Democrat, this ruined him politically.

The men in this section who favored railroads and helped to build this one were Hon. Giles Mebane, Gen. Trolinger and a few others perhaps. It runs by Haw River instead of the county seat, some say, because Gen. Trolinger had property there and influence with the company; others that the people in Graham hated the railroad and gave the company several hundred acres of land a few miles away that the shops might be built there and not at Graham. So the gods of the iron horse smiled on Burlington, and two towns that together would make a city with a vigorous growth, whose combined efforts would have enriched the county manifold are still apart. A straw may change the current of a mighty stream.

CHAPTER II.

"Alamance is divided into Huronian and Laurentian belts, by a line passing southeast of Graham diagonally, from northeast to southwest, across the county." This line begins about Mt. Willing on the east, crosses Thompson township, Albright township, and a corner of Coble's and Patterson's each to Kimeville. "The Laurentian occupies the northern and the Huronian the southern section. The division is not at all sharp nor is the line of division straight, but rather like the sutured markings on the skull," says Mr. Spoon.

It may be well to say that these belts belong to the archæon, or old, age of the world, in whose rock there is scarcely any sign of life. About the only animal living then to leave his mark on time was the "White Dawn." This was hardly an animal at all; but in the absence of all animals having backbones, this specimen will do to count. The Laurentian is older than its sister, the Huronian, but both are very old, if not the rocks primeval.

Then there are the Triassic sections—much younger, almost as far removed, you know, as we from our kingly ancestors of Germany. In this period snakes and crocodiles were the potentates of earth, then reveling in grand mysteries. Let us hope their paradise lost may never be regained. A slice of their history they left in the Major Hills and the Stoney Creek Mountains—so much more careful than the Eozoon Canadense were they to write on curtains of rocks and tables of stone their laws in hieroglyphics.

"Nearly all of Faucette and Pleasant Grove townships have a granitic soil, formed by the decomposition of a granite parent rock which underlies nearly the whole of this section, forming an immense deposit of valuable building stone."

"This stone," says Mr. Spoon, "is equal to, if not surpassing, the Mt. Airy granite."

This granite is not much beneath the surface and is easy of access—latent energy, longing to be awakened like Sleeping Beauty by the knightly Prince of Labor. Jordan Creek, Quarry Creek, and Dickey Quarry deserve attention. Faucette township is particularly rich.

Granite, you know, is composed of different kinds of grains or lumps cemented by Nature's own process of holding them together. Look at a block of granite. The bluish glossy specks are quartz; the opaque white, or rosy color are feldspar; the glistening particles are mica, and the black hornblende. These are different kinds of rocks, the hornblende, darker, heavier and basic, the opposite of quartz and feldspar, which are acidic, and they are brought together and cemented hard and fast, which, in turn, light, air, heat and water join hands to overcome. The soil of the northern section of our county is of this decomposed granite. There, too, are found other ingigneous rocks.

In the southern section also the rocks show evidence of extreme heat, crystalized instead of stratified—for lava cooled will contain crystal, the deposits of water for ages packed tight together will give stratified rock, of which I think we have none. Cane Creek Mountains are of Huronian slate. The Major Hills are Triassic; there is found in large quantities the finest kind of whetstone.

Alamance has no coal; Laurentian and Huronian periods are by far too old and innocent for any thing like the highly civilized complexity of coal.

But auriferous quartz is found throughout the entire southern part on both sides the line dividing the Huronian slate from the Laurentian granite, though no profitable mines have as yet been found. Probably the best is in Newlin township, on Stafford's or McVey's farm—a quartz mine, I think, the gold in it, like honey comb. About

$500 has been taken, but like the Regulator's decision in the Hillsboro court—"cost exceeds the whole."

The State geologist says Alamance belongs to the "Carolina Belt of Gold." "The Western saying that 'a good gold mine is one which will pay dividends under poor management' would exclude," he says, "all Southern gold mines from even this distinction." So Alamance may not expect bonanzas except in her golden tobacco belt, rightly handled at Alamance markets.

Southern Alamance belongs to a strip extending through Person, Orange, Chatham and Randolph, against whose metamorphosed slates and schists, volcanic, the sounding seas once washed their waters—when time, you know, owed no tribute to man's dominion and Mother Nature forgot to put in much gold, knowing that it meant contentions and disasters.

Our land is old, you see, but without the castles of Cologne; old, but innocent of the history of Rome, of Palestine, and Colchis and Phocis; oldest of all, but still interestingly young and charmingly undeveloped.

"By far the most valuable mineral resource is its building stone and excellent as well as abundant supply of stone for macadamizing roads and streets. Alamance county has enough surface stone to macadamize every mile of its public roads, which is an immense financial factor in the growth of every industry."

Mr. E. M. Cook estimates the average available energy of Haw River, which is the chief water-power, to be 250 horse-power. From this it is calculated that in Alamance county Haw River and the Great Alamance combined have an available energy of not less than 4,000 horse-power, a large part of which is not utilized at present, awaiting the magic wand of capital and brains, for it takes that to make money.

Alamance contains 500 miles of public road; 240,000 acres of land. The census of 1890 gives her a population

of 18,271; there are 2,782 white taxable polls; 788 negro taxable polls; whites have $4,550,006 taxable property; negroes $87,897. There are 19 cotton mills in Alamance, besides additional improvements in the course of erection. One overall factory is in operation—to move in new and larger quarters soon, the pride of Graham. One woollen mill at Cane Creek; one coffin factory; two sash, blinds, etc., factories; one machine shop, another soon to be, and one knitting mill.

CHAPTER III.

THE HOME OF THE RED PEOPLE.

Alamance was never a barren waste. Less than two hundred years ago the Red men reveled here in luxuriant nature. In 1700 John Lawson, an Englishman, set out to see the world and landed in Carolina. In 1660, you know there were colonies along our coast. He found the inhabitants "very courteous and civil, especially the Governor, to whose good company and favor we were much obliged."

This kindness did not detain him. He came to see the fair land destined to be our own. Passing up the Santee country in South Carolina he parted from his company and crossed over the line resolving to see North Carolina. Best of all he kept a diary.

Because his history is rare and because it describes this section it is not amiss to quote largely from it. Setting out from the Sapona Indians south of us he crossed several creeks "convenient for watermills, and a pretty river called Rocky river, having a ridge of high mountains running from its banks to the eastward, and disgorging itself into the Sapona, so that there is a pleasant neck of land betwixt both rivers. You can scarce go a mile without meeting with one of these small, swift currents, there being no swamp to be found, but pleasant, dry roads all over the country. Next day we had fifteen miles farther to the Keyanwees. The land is more mountainous, but extremely pleasant. The valleys are very rich. At noon we passed over another stony river called Hilhwaree affording as good blue stone for mill stones as that from Cologne. The veins of marble are very large and curious on this river. Five miles to the northwest stands the Keyanwee's town." That was southwest of Alamance. Again they—Lawson and his Indian

guide pass over two pretty rivers, "something bigger than Highwaree but not quite so stony. We took these two rivers to make one of the northward branches of Cape "Fair" river, but afterwards found our mistake.

"The next day we traveled over very good land, but full of freestone and marble, which pinched our feet severely. We took up our quarters in a sort of savannah ground that had few trees in it. The land was good and had several quarries of stone.

"Next morning we got our breakfast of parched corn, having nothing but that to subsist on for above one hundred miles. All the pine trees were vanished, for we had seen none for two days,. We passed through a delicate rich soil this day; no hills but pretty risings and levels which made a beautiful country. We passed three rivers this day, the first about the bigness of Rocky river, the other not differing in size. Then we made not the least question, but that we had passed over the northwest branch of Cape Fair, travelling that day about thirty miles. We were much taken with the fertility and pleasantness of the neck of land between these two branches, and no less pleased that we had crossed the river which used to frighten passengers from fording it. At last determining to rest on the other side of a hill which we saw before us; when we were on the top thereof, there appeared to us such another delicious, rapid stream as that of Sapona, having large stones, about the bigness of an ordinary house, lying up and down the river. As the wind blew very cold at northwest and we were very weary and hungry, the swiftness of the current gave some cause to fear; but at last we concluded to venture over that night, accordingly we stripped and, with great difficulty got safe to the north side of the famous Haw river, by some called Reatkin; the Indians differing in the names of places according to their several nations. It is called Haw river from the Sissepahaw Indians, who dwell upon this stream, which is one of the main branches of

Cape Fair, there being rich land enough to contain some thousands of families. This river is much such another as Sapona, both seeming to run a vast way up the country. Here is plenty of good timber, and especially of a scaly barked oak; and as there is stone enough in both rivers, and the land is extraordinary rich, no man that will be content within the bounds of reason, can have any grounds to dislike it.

As soon as it was day we set out for the Ochonechy town, it being, by estimation, twenty miles away. We were got about half way (meeting great gangs of turkies) when we saw at a distance, thirty loaded horses, coming on the road with four or five men, on other jades driving them. They were from Virginia. The leader's name was Massey born near Leeds in Yorkshire, after a few questions he gave us two wheaten biscuits and a little amunition, and advised us to strike down the country for Ronoack, and not think of Virginia because of the Sinnagers, of whom they were afraid, though so well armed and numerous. They persuaded us also to call upon one Will Enoe, as we went to Adshusheer, for that he would conduct us safe among the English, giving him the character of a very faithful Indian, which we afterwards found true by experience. The Virginia men affirmed that they had never seen twenty miles of such extraordinary rich land lying all together like that betwixt Haw river and the Ochonechy town."

"Having taken our leave of each other we set forward, and about three o'clock reached the town. The Indians brought us good fat bear and venison. Their houses were hung with a good sort of tapestry, as fat bear and dried venison; no Indians having greater plenty than these. The savages do indeed, still possess the flower of Carolina, the English enjoying only the fag end of that fine country. We had not been in the town two hours when Enoe Will came into the King's cabin, which was our quarters. We asked him if he would conduct us to the English, and what

he would have for his pains; he answered he would go with us, and for what he was to have he left to our discretion."

"The next morning we set out with Enoe Will towards Adshusheer, leaving the Virginia path, and striking more to the eastward for Ronoack. Several Indians were in our company belonging to Will's nation, who are the Shoccories, mixed with the Enoe Indians, and those of the nation of Adshusheer. Enoe Will is their chief man, and rules as far as the banks of Reatkin or Haw river. It was a sad, stony way to Adshusheer. We went over a small river by Ochonechy and, in this fourteen miles, through several other streams which empty themselves into the branches of Cape Fair. "The stony way made me quite lame, so that I was an hour or two behind the rest; but honest Will would not leave me, but bid me welcome when we came to his house, feasting us with hot bread and bear's oil. There runs a pretty rivulet by this town. They brought us two cocks and pulled their larger feathers off, never plucking the lesser, but singeing them off. I took one of these fowls in my hand to make it cleaner than the Indian had, and dressing it which they never do, but cook the fowl whole. It kept up such a struggle for a considerable time that I had much ado to hold him in my hands. The Indians laughed at me and told me that Enoe Will had taken the cock of an Indian that was not at home, and the fowl was designed for another use. I conjectured that he was designed for an offering to their god, who, they say hurts them—which is the devil."

"Our guide and landlord, Enoe Will, was one of the best and most even tempered that ever I met with in an Indian, being alway ready to serve the English, not out of gain but real affection; which makes him apprehensive of being poisoned by some wicked Indians and was therefore very earnest with me, to promise him to revenge his death, if it should so happen. He brought some of his chief men into

his cabin, and two of them having a drum and a rattle sung by us as we lay in bed. This they did to welcome us to their town. Though we fell asleep they continued their serenade till morning.

"Then we set out with our guide for a nation about forty miles from Adshusheer, called the lower quarter. On the next day we came to the Indian town, which was a parcel of nasty, smoky poles much like the Waterrees; their town having a great swamp running through the middle of it. The land begins here to abate of its height and has some few swamps. Most of the Indians have but one eye, but what mischance or quarrel has bereaved them of the other I could not learn. They had very long arrows headed with pieces of glass. These were shaped neatly like a dart. We had not been long in this town when two of our company (that had bought a mare of John Stewart) came up. Next day we went ten miles and were stopped by the freshets of Enoe river which is a branch of the Neus Will had a slave, a Sissipahaw Indian by nation, who killed us several turkies and other game."

Notice the names Lawson gives. Words never die, and rivers never run dry. Gen. J. S. Carr's plantation on the Enoe river is Oconeechee Farm, Haw River, Haw Creek, Haw Fields and Saxapahaw are all named for the Sissipahaw Indians. Mississippi is also like it. They are fairy inspirations and mystic breath of days now long gone by.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SAXAPAHAW INDIANS.

The land makes the man and the converse is true—the man makes the land. What both amount to depends mostly on the man. Alamance was in Lawson's day, and still is, an undeveloped country. That historian remarked that our streams afforded excellent mill-sites and he seems like a seer looking plainly into the future; for theory and hope are alike prophetic. They often yield more than the mind of man can grasp. There are no chance occurrences, but only consequence; life does not happen, it becomes.

The people who used to live in Alamance and named for us our church, Haw Fields, our streams, Haw River and Haw Creek, our factories, Ossepee, Altamahaw and Saxapahaw, thus making our places distinctive, are worthy of remembrance. It is a mystery that they could be forgotten in so short a time; but they

> "Folded their tents as the Arabs
> And as silently stole away."

To aid our memory and to help us realize what once was here, besides the names, there are only arrow-heads, two or three traditional grave yards and Indian stone pots or corn-mills. One of the latter sets at the well in J. W. Stockard's yard for the chicken's drinking-trough.

Lawson said Indian "pots are often found underground and at the foot of the banks where the water has washed them away. They are, for the most part, broken in pieces; but we find them of a different sort in comparison of those the Indians use at this day, who have had no other ever since the English discovered America." He was speaking of a prehistoric pot somewhat unlike that used by the Indians he knew. "The bowels of the earth cannot have altered them, since they are thicker, of another shape and

composition, and nearly approach the urns of the ancient Romans."

Though belonging to the stone age these people were quick to get guns and knives, and seemed to know instinctively how to use them since they lived by hunting, fishing and raising corn.

An Indian banquet consisted of turkey, venison, buffalo, and bear, a Brunswick stew thickened with crushed walnuts, hickorynuts, acorns, chinquepins, hazelnuts, and blackgum berries—the stone sinking and the kernels giving an excellent flavor. They had green corn roasted in the shuck, parched corn was a common diet, also a sort of hominy. They taught us the use of Indian corn and the different ways of serving it, we taught them the abuse of it—whiskey.

They lived in wigwams built of bark, which are round like an oven to prevent any damage by hard gales of wind. They make the fire in the middle of the house and have a hole at the top of the roof right above the fire, to let out the smoke. These dwellings were as hot as stoves, where the Indians sleep and sweat all night. Though their homes were much infested with fleas yet there was no bad odor.

The bark they make their cabins withal is generally cypress or red or white cedar, and sometimes pine bark. For building their dwellings they got long poles of pine, hickory or any other wood that will bend. These they warmed in the fire which makes them tough and fit to bend. The thickest ends they would stick in the ground in a circle or elipse two or more yards in diameter. Then they bent the tops and tied them together with bark, and brace with other poles. They covered it all over with bark to make it tight and warm. They had out houses also, for their grain and skins.

Our Indians were well formed, differing in stature, but rather tall and straight—no bending forward or stoop in the shoulders unless very old. Their limbs and hands and

feet were well shaped and beautiful. Their eyes were black or a dark hazel, the white streaked with red.

Their skin was of a tawny color, more brilliant because of a cosmetic made of bear's oil, mixed with walnut hulls and sumach. They were never baldheaded, either, because they had no occasion to pull it out when in a fit of calculating loss and gain, or because of the excellence of their hair ointment, which they used often and well. This preserver of the hair was bear's oil, mingled with the powder made from the root of the blood-root, a white flower blooming early in the spring, and found not very plentiful in these parts. Their teeth were yellow from smoking tobacco.

They let their nails grow very long, which they said was the use of nails, and laughed at the English for pairing theirs and so disarming themselves.

Their gait was sedate and majestic, their bodies strong and robust—no blind or cripples among them. They were dexterous and steady both as to their hands and feet. Their bridges over Haw River were poles laid from the bank to the first big rock, and so on across. They taught us to walk over deep brooks and creeks on poles They didn't mind walking the ridge pole of a barn roof and looking down the gable end, would spit upon the ground as unconcerned as if walking on terra firma.

They did not work as we and were not inventive, but they could learn a trade easily. Of course we are interested in their games, their dances and whatever else they did and thought.

Their chiefest game was a sort of arithmetic, which was managed by a parcel of small, split reeds, the thickness of a small bent; these were made very nicely, so that they part and are tractable in their hands. They were fifty-one in number; their length about seven inches. When they played they threw part of them to their antagonist. The art was to discover upon sight how many you had and

what you threw to him that plays with you. Some are so expert at their numbers that they will tell ten times together what they threw out of their hands." Another game they play with persimmon seeds like dice, or "heads and tails." Then they had a kind of ball and bat game.

The Indians were great gamblers, often playing away their estate and even themselves. This they never took seriously, but would laugh it off. They simply accepted things as they came and never felt disappointed. Their dances show their hilarity.

These dances were of a different nature; and for every sort of dance they had a different tune which is alloted for that dance; as, if it be a war dance, they had a warlike song wherein they expressed, with all passion and vehemence imaginable, what they intended to do with their enemies; how they would kill, roast, scalp, beat and make captive such and such numbers of them; and how many they have destroyed before all these songs were made new for every feast. The king and war captain appoints some one to make these songs

Besides war-dance feasts, they had those of another nature, as when several towns or nations had made peace. Then the song was adaptable—well-pleasing to all engaged, and related how the bad spirit made them go to war with each other, but it should never be so again; but their sons and daughters should marry, and the two nations should love one another and be one people.

They had a third sort of feast-and dance, which was when the harvest-home was ended and in the spring—like those of Bible time. One to return thanks, like our Thanksgiving, the other to ask a blessing for the succeeding year.

To encourage the young and to teach them reverence, the old Indians set up a sort of idol dressed like an Indian with lots of money—wampum made of shell hung round their neck. "The young men dare not approach this image, for the old ones will not suffer them to come near him,

but tell them that he is some Indian warrior that died long ago and now is come amongst them to see if they work well; which if they do, he will go to the good spirit and pray him to send them plenty of corn, and to make the young men all expert hunters and mighty warriors." All this time the king and old men sit around the image in profound silence, and deep respect and veneration.

All these feasts are carried on something like fairs where people for miles and miles around bring their several commodities for sale.

The school for their young men was a most abominable custom, called husquenawing. About once a year or less they took so many of their young men as they think are able to undergo it and "graduated" them to make them obedient and respectful to their elders—to be taught good breeding. These boys they confine in a cabin made strong for their reception and kept there guarded for six weeks or so in darkness and almost starvation. The little food they get was mixed with all manner of filth and intoxicating plants. They went raving mad and emaciated, some dying. When turned out they were dumb and ghastly. The savages thought if it were not for this husquenawing it would be impossible to keep them subjugated, besides they said it toughened the strong ones and killed the weak. The girls suffered the same, but it was not co-educational.

The Indian was the child of nature. He knew materia medica and was very skillful in the use of plants and restoring health. He believed in ghosts, witches and conjuration just as well; and the good and bad spirits—the good spirit who loved and helped them, and the bad spirit who tried to destroy them. He believed in the immortality of the soul. Their priests were their conjurors and doctors. They were like the Jews in many respects, you see; they made an offering of their first fruits, and the most serious sort of them throw into the ashes, near the fire, the first bit or spoonful of every meal they sit down to. They name

the months thus; one is the herring month, another the strawberry month, another the mulberry month, and the dogwood month. The northwest wind is called the cold wind; the northeast, the wet wind; the south, the warm wind. The age of the moon they understood, but knew no different name for the sun and moon. Their age they reckon by winters—so many winters old. Either the religion of the Jews is a kind of nature-religion or the Indians are their descendants. They said their forefathers came from the far, far west, and that the world is round.

The opinion of Eno Will in regard to the Christian religion is expressed by Lawson as follows: "I invited him to become a Christian. He made me a very sharp reply, assuring that he loved the English extraordinary well, and did believe their ways to be very good for those that had already practiced them, and had been brought up therein; but as for himself, he was too much in years to think of a change, esteeming it not proper for old people to admit of such alteration. However, he told me if I would take his son, Jack, who was then about fourteen years of age, and teach him to talk in that book, and make paper speak, which they call our way of writing, he would wholly resign him to my tuition."

The Indians were skillful physicians, their roots and "yarbs" proverbial. They also practiced magic. Their doings might aid the scientists, especially one feat. Lawson says he saw an Indian stand on the bank of a river, and, taking a reed two or three feet long into his mouth, puffed and blew for a little while, then he arose from the ground and flew over the river.

Though our Indians may have flown across Haw River, still they had not learned to write. They left no hieroglyphics on Buzzard's Rock or old stone wall.

Their speech was that of a very simple people, far below the inflectional period. Still their numerals, strange to say, look like those of the Indo European family—one is

unche; two, necte (like next); ten, wartsanh; eleven, unche schanwhan. Three nations living about thirty miles apart spoke each a different language, thus causing misunderstandings, jealousies and hatreds that bring on war.

Though the white people have not returned the friendliness received from them still they are not alone to blame for the extinction of this race. Had they been united as one people with general interests, independent but recognizing their mutual relation, this country may still have been theirs. Though the white man be the stronger, still not his strength but Indian weakness prevailed.

CHAPTER V.

THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN ALAMANCE.

Two hundred years ago middle Carolina was like a promised land to those persecuted for the sake of their political and religious liberty. Than these they had no other desiderata; and it was but natural that men like Lawson spied out this land and gave account of its riches manifold.

The earth, they thought, bore untold wealth of gold. All deeds, or grants, from Lord Granville to our forefathers reserved interest, in the mines to be found, for the King and the Earl. The locust trees, said they, bore honey as well as the rocks and hollow logs. Milton, remembering the conversations of his friend Raleigh, drew, doubtless, from Carolina his glowing accounts of Eden. He wrote of the scent of grapes and flowers wafted seaward by the winds. Such was the case, it is said, off Hatteras. This is an example. Adam and Eve haste to their rural work "where any row

> Of fruit-trees, over-woody, reach too far
> Their pampered boughs, and needed hands to check
> Fruitless embraces; or they led the vine
> To wed her elm; she, spoused, about him twines
> Her marriageable arms, and with her brings
> Her dower, the adopted clusters, to adorn
> His barren leaves."

In 1685 the few settlers in the eastern part of this goodly land, where the muscadine marries the elm, were without any form of government, said Spotwood, "paying tribute to neither God nor Cæsar."

To quote Bancroft, "There was no fixed minister in the land till 1703; no church erected till 1705; no separate building for a court house till 1722; no printing press till 1754. Careless of religious sects, or colleges, or lawyers or absolute laws, the early settlers enjoyed liberty of con-

science and personal independence, freedom of the forest and river. The children of nature listened to the inspirations of nature."

"The first permanent settlement in North Carolina," said W. H. Battle "was made about the year 1660, by emigrants from Virginia, on the north side of Albemarle sound, and probably on Durant's neck in Perquimans county, lying between Perquimans and Little rivers. The oldest land title is a conveyance for that neck of land from the King of the Yeopim Indians to George Durant, dated 1662. On the twenty-fourth of March, 1663, King Charles the Second, granted to Edward, Earl of Clarendon, and others, as true and absolute Lords Proprietors, all the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, including between the thirty-first and thirty-sixth parallels of north latitude; and on the thirtieth of June, 1665, by a second charter he enlarged the powers of the grantees and extended their boundries so as to include all the country between the parallels of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes and twenty-nine degrees north latitude."

Among other powers which they conferred on the Lords Proprietors was that of enacting laws and constitutions "by and with the advice assent and approbation of the freemen thereof, or of the greater part of them, or of their delegates or deputies, who were to be assembled from time to time for that purpose. In the year 1663, George Drummond was appointed by Governor Berkley of Virginia, in pursuance of instructions of the Proprietors, the first Governor of the colony then known as the county of Albemarle. 1677 Governor Drummond was succeeded by Samuel Stephens who was authorized to grant land, reserving to the Proprietors one half of the gold and silver ore.

At this time the first constitution was given to the colony. It directed that the Governor should act with the advice of a council of twelve, one half appointed by himself, the other half by the Assembly; the General Assembly was to

be composed of the Governor, the council of twelve delegates chosen by the freeholders. The first meeting convened either in 1666 or in 1667. This Legislature was called "the Grand Assembly of the County of Albemarle," and on its petition the Lords Proprietors by an instrument, since called the "Great Deed of Grant," directed that lands should be held by the inhabitants of the said county on the same terms and conditions as lands were held in Virginia.

The principal acts of this Assembly were such as were believed to be required by the peculiar situation of the country, and were prompted by an anxious desire to increase its population. Suits for any debts created out of the country were prohibited for five years—new settlers were exempted from taxation for one year—the right to a certain quantity of land, acquired by migration, could not be transferred until the owner had remained two years in the country—dealers from abroad were prohibited from trafficking with the Indians; and as there were no regular ministers, marriages might be contracted by a simple declaration by the parties of their mutual consent, made before the Governor or a member of the council in the presence of a few neighbors. The Lords Proprietors approved these laws reserving to themselves a veto on the acts of the Assembly.

In 1669 the Proprietors adopted for their colony "the Fundamental Constitution of Carolina," framed by Locke the philosopher, and fitting the young colony like a heavy jewelled crown fits a baby's tender head. After producing much discontent and disorder it was abrogated 1693.

By its provision the oldest Proprietor was called Palatine, and the style of the enactments of the Grand Assembly during this proprietary government was thus: "Be it enacted by his Excellency the Palatine and the rest of the true and absolute Lords Proprietors of Carolina, by and with the advice and consent of the rest of the members of the General Assembly now met at — ——— for the northeastern part of the said province, and it is hereby enacted by the author-

ity of the same." These acts were signed by the Governor, by the deputies of the Lords Proprietors, each having one deputy and by the speaker of the house of delegates.

A General Biennial Assembly was held at the house of Captain Richard Sanderson at Little river, begun the seventeenth of November, 1715, continuing until January the nineteenth, 1716. A revival of all acts of the Assembly up to that period had been made under directions of an act of the preceding session.

Among these is one entitled "an act for ye confirmation of ye laws passed this session of Assembly and for repealing all former laws not herein expressed."

On the twenty-fifth of July, 1729, seven of the eight Proprietors of Carolina, in consideration of seventeen thousand five hundred pounds sterling, conveyed all their rights, privileges and franchises to George the Second, King of Great Britain; and Earl Carteret, afterwards Lord Granville, the eighth Lord Proprietor, conveyed all his right of jurisdiction over the said province, reserving his one-eighth part of the soil and territorial rights. The Proprietary Government then ceased and the regal government commenced.

The last General Assembly held under the Proprietary Government met at Edenton November the twenty-seventh, 1729, and the first under the royal government met at the same place in 1734. George Burrington was appointed by the King on the twenty-ninth day of April, 1730, the first Royal Governor. His council consisted of seven members, three of whom with the Governor formed a quorum. They were appointed by the Crown.

Burrington having abdicated, Gabriel Johnston was appointed, and proved to be a man distinguished for energy, prudence and scholarship. Johnston's term extended from 1734 to 1752; at his death, Mathew Rowan first as President, and then successively Arthur Dobbs, William Tryon and Josiah Martin presided over our affairs until we were

old enough to take care of ourselves in 1776. The last Assembly under the Royal Government met at Newbern in March 1774.

One must know something of North Carolina history to appreciate that of Alamance. Lawson said that the middle section was far surpassing the eastern, Mr. Bancroft also knew of its excellence.

For our great grand parents "the wild bee stored its honey in hollow trees, for them unnumbered swine fattened on the fruits of the forest or the heaps of peaches; for them in spite of their careless lives and imperfect husbandry, cattle multiplied on the pleasant savannahs, and they desired no greater happiness than they enjoyed." Our great great grand parents were "not so much caged in the woods as scattered in lovely granges." There were no towns, no roads, except as paths were distinguished by notches in the trees. They were gentle and serene, and the "spirit of humanity maintained its influence in the arcadia, as royalist writers have it, of 'rogues and rebels' in the paradise of the Quakers."

CHAPTER VI.

EARLY SETTLERS OF ALAMANCE.

In the long ago, Orange extended from the Neuse on the east, and took in all the land on the Eno, the Haw, Little River, Flat River, the Little Alamance, the Great Alamance, Cane Creek, Stinking Quarter, etc. From a strip of its liberal domain Alamance was formed in 1848.

The fertility of the soil, the abundance of water, woodland and grass, the smiling savannahs of Haw Fields, The Oaks, Alamance Creeks and Stinking Quarter attracted the attention of those who came to America for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They found it not in Pennsylvania for that was distinctly the home of the Quaker, in despite of whom she suffered severely by French and Indian wars. Virginia offered no rest for the weary travellers, for this was Episcopal dominion.

Just when the earliest settlers came to Alamance is a question, but this was one of the first settlements in Middle Carolina. In 1744 there was a steady stream of emigration pouring from Pennsylvania—Quakers, Presbyterians, etc.

About 1740 Gilbert Strayhorn came to Haw Fields. Here the Craigs, the Blackwoods, the Kirklands, the Freelands, and perhaps the Mebanes, the Tates, the Harts, the Nelsons, the Mitchells, the Johnstons" were among the early settlers. *"The Craigs, the Blackwoods, the Kirklands and perhaps the Freelands came across the Atlantic together," and, settling first in Pennsylvania, removed to North Carolina, passing through Virginia in the dead of winter, crossing its streams on ice. They reached Haw Fields about 1736-40. These families were connected with the first church at Haw Fields—the embryo of Orange Presbytery.

It goes, without saying, that these people were Scotch

* Rev. Mr. Craig, of Reidsville.

and Scotch-Irish. Some Deutch from Holland perhaps tossed to and fro by bloodshed, tyranny and oppression, and knew it when it again appeared to them.

Dr. David Caldwell preached to congregations in Guilford and Orange earlier, I think, than 1765. He was an active though elderly minister in 1771–8. He tried to make peace between the Regulators and office-holders. James Hunter withdrew from the church because he thought his minister too cool on the question then at issue.

In the lovely country between Dr. Caldwell's charge at Alamance church and Haw Fields lived the Albrights, the Halls, the Isleys, the Montgomerys, and the Sharpes people from Germany, speaking the German language, fitting their sanctum sanctorum with German customs and founding their churches, St. Paul's and Stonen, on German doctrine. Judging from relics—a clock direct from Germany —this settlement is as old as 1744 at least. The early settlers of Alamance were Scotch and German, except that settlement south of the Stinking Quarter and below Clendenen's ford on Haw River.

There the Quakers settled, coming from Virginia and Pennsylvania. The monthly meeting at Cane Creek was in working order in 1752, presiding over several preparative meetings—New Garden in Guilford, Spring in South Alamance, and South Fork in Chatham. Nathaniel Woody, 88 years old, said South Alamance was settled in 1700. He said, also, the people then were quite as well off as they are now, or better. He had heard William Johnson, an ordinary farmer and blacksmith, complaining that he hadn't but ninety-nine sheep and couldn't get above it. Who has 99 sheep now?

On Nov. 6, 1728, ten thousand acres of land in Haw's Old Fields were patented by E. Moseley. This was conveyed to Gov. George Burrington March 3, 1730. Of him Nash bought land April 10, 1754.

About the time Haw Fields was growing into a populous civilized community, Earl Granville became involved

for debt by gambling, it is said, to Lord Barrington of London. He paid his debts with that large tract of land lying on the Cape Fear River and adding in that part on Haw River. Lord Barrington in turn played the game of Granville to Mr. Sam'l Strudwick of London. A descendant of his settled at the Wm. Craig homestead.

Many squatters lived all along the Haw River. To get them off the Strudwick land was a matter of litigation in the courts for many years. A member of the Ashe family, for his services in these law suits, received a large tract of land, now known as the Austin Quarter, and more besides. Mr. J. A. Long's large farm* embraces part of the land. There in the old Ashe graveyard, overgrown, are the last remains of Governor Sam'l Ashe, dying at his summer residence.

Moseley was one of Granville's agents. It may help to locate something of interest to the people of Alamance to know to whom and when this Moseley land was meted out—ten thousand acres on the east of Haw River. Conveyed to Gov. George Burrington, 1730; to Nash, April 14, 1754; to Justice, October 11, 1780. From Wm. Nash to Peter Mallet of New Hampshire, May 1, 1787; purchased by said Nash of Mallet and Estes, 1785.

Sam'l Nash to John Justice, 1780, October.

Sam'l Nash to Thos. Thompson, 1788, August.

Sam'l Nash to Wm. Morrow, 1789, October.

Sam'l Nash to John Steele, 1788, August.

Sam'l Nash to Robert Milliken, 1792. August.

Sam'l Nash to John Woods, 1790, November.

Governor Burrington's land was conveyed to Strudwick, April 10, 1754. "Between George Burrington, late Governor of North Carolina, but now residing in the Parish of St. Margaret, Westminster county, Middlesex, and Sam'l Strudwick of Mortimer street, in the Parish of St. Marylborn, in said County Middlesex, and son of Edmund Strudwick. Consideration, five shillings, Stag Park on north-

*Nowt he property of J. W. Menefee.

east of Cape Fear, ten thousand acres; Haw Old Fields, northwest Cape Fear, thirty thousand acres." Strudwick and wife to Howard, 1745; to Alex. Mebane, June 28, 1769; to John Thompson, 1787; to J. Steele, 1787, and to A. Mebane, Oct. 17, 1772. "Being a part of a tract of land patented by Edward Moseley, Nov. 1718; by him conveyed to Governor Burrington, 1730, and then to Strudwick, 1754.

Sam'l Strudwick to John Kennedy, Oct. 21, 1789.
Sam'l Strudwick to James Christmas, Sept., 1790.
Sam'l Strudwick to Allen Sykes, Aug. 22, 178–.
Sam'l Strudwick to Jemmings Gibson, Oct. 24, 1790.
Sam'l Strudwick to Thomas Lesley, Oct. 22, 1790.
Sam'l Strudwick to Thomas Bradshaw, Oct. 24, 1790.
Sam'l Strudwick to John O'Daniel, Aug. 4, 1791.
John Strudwick to Wm. Nash, May 28, 1795.
S. Strudwick to S. Kirkpatrick, Oct., 1792.
S. Strudwick to Benj. Dixon, July, 1793
S. Strudwick to Lewis Kirk, March, 1789.
W. F. Strudwick to Jas. Mebane, February, 1799.
W. F. Strudwick to James Moore, May, 1799.
W. F. Strudwick to Wm. Woody, December, 1798.
W. F. Strudwick to Luke Grimes, May, 1779.
W. F. Strudwick to Thomas Bradshaw, November, 1799.
W. F. Strudwick to James Turner, June, 1799.
W. F. Strudwick to Wm. Paris, November, 1799.
W. F. Strudwick to Jas. Cendenen, 1796.
Sam'l Strudwick to James Thompson, September, 1790.
W. F. Strudwick to Elisha Kirk, February, 1801.
W. F. Strudwick to John Jones, December, 1795.
W. F. Strudwick to Nathan Christmas, December, 1795.
W. F. Strudwick to John Johnson, May, 1798.
W. F. Strudwick to Wm. Crutchfield, December, 1797.
W. F. Strudwick to John Nelson, October, 1795.
W. F. Strudwick to John Justice, June, 1798.
W. F. Strudwick to Wm. Waters, Oct. 9, 1795.
W. F. Strudwick to Jas. Patterson, Aug. 16, 1785.
W. F. Strudwick to E. McDaniel.

W. F. Strudwick to John Pugh, August, 1797.
W. F. Strudwick to F. Clendenen, May, 1802.
W. F. Strudwick to Sam'l Stewart, June, 1802.
W. F. Strudwick to J. Clendenen, August, 1803.
W. F. Strudwick to Ruben Smith, August, 1804.
W. F. Strudwick to Wm. Freshwaters.
W. F. Strudwick to R. Woods, November 1802.
W. F. Strudwick to Jas. Turner, October 1804.
W. F. Strudwick to Sam'l Kirkpatrick, October, 1809.
W. F. Strudwick to Val. Moore, October, 1807.
W. F. Strudwick to S. Bradshaw, October, 1805.

Extracts from some of the old deeds are as follows:

Robert Patterson in consideration of the sum of 3 shillings paid to Earl Granville May 1, 1752, the said Earl granted 640 acres in Parish of —— province of North Carolina, agreed that he pay rent at the rate of 3 shillings per year and cultivate 3 acres per hundred. Hosea Tarpley and Sarah his wife, had land granted them by Granville, in the Parish of St. John, 400 acres, Feb. 13, 1756. Wm. Mebane leased from Earl Granville for 10 shillings and yearly rent a parcel of land in the Parish of St. Mathew on both sides of the James Collins creek, 320 acres.

In 1744 the Earl Granville granted, bargained and sold, for and in consideration of covenants, provisions and agreements by Benjamin Martin that parcel of land lying in the Parish of St. Mathew of the County of Orange in North Carolina on the west side of Haw river and on both sides of Cane creek, 600 acres of land with the exception of ¾ of the gold and silver mines found there, at the rate of 3 shillings sterling per hundred acres per year or four shillings Proclamation money at or upon the two most usual feast days—the feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michael, the Arch Angel.

GRANVILLE, [SEAL]
By Francis Corbin,
Registered by Jas. Watson, Clerk of Court.

On the second of May, 1755, Benjamin Martin deeded this land to William Johnson, selling it for sixty pounds with all the houses, gardens, orchards, fences and improvements.

William Cox, planter, bought of William Pegott, sadler, in September, 1755, in consideration of 28£ Virginia money one hundred acres of land on the south side of Haw river and on Cane creek. This being a tract of land granted to Wm. Peggott by Granville's agents in February, 1755. In that year John Rogers bought of George Yate, Governor of Virginia, for 15£ Virginia money, a tract of land lying on the north side of Haw creek in Orange in the presence of John Pryor, Trustee, and others.

James Watson, gentleman, sold to William Marat a parcel of land lying on Haw river containing by estimation five hundred and seventy-seven acres on Watson's creek. In 1755 also, John and Alexander West purchased land on Stony creek. Caunrad or Conrad Langna owned the land where Graham now stands—west of Haw river. Jacob Albright deeded to Joseph Albright a tract of land on the Great Alamance, May 13, 1778. The witnesses were Phillip Albright and John Patton, April 18, 1775, in consideration of the sum of 18£ Prock., Jacob Albright deeded to John Albright a tract of land containing 150 acres on the south side of the Great Alamance, it being a part of a large tract of land northeast of Nicholas Gibbs which Gibbs purchased of Henry Eustice McCullock and Jacob Albrightsen.

This indenture made the 11th of June, 1754, in the XXVII year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George II. by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith and between the Right Honorable John Earl Granville, Viscount Carteret and Baron Carteret of Hawns in the County of Bedford in the Kingdom of Great Britain, Lord President of his Majesty's most honorable Privy Council and Knight of the most noble

order of the Garter of the one part and John Wood of the County of Orange, of the Province of North Carolina, planter, of the other part. Whereas the said most excellent Majesty, King George II. by a certain indenture bearing date September 17, 1744, made between his Majesty on the one part and the Lord Earl Carteret on the other did for the considerations herein mentioned, grant unto the said Earl (by the name of John Lord Carteret) a certain tract of land in the Province of North Carolina in America, and all the sounds, Creeks, Havens, Ports, Rivers, Streams and other Royalties as they are therein set forth, granted and confirmed to the said John Earl Granville, by the name of one eighth part of the Provinces of South and North Carolina said Indenture enrolled in the High Court of Chancery in Great Britain, and in the secretary's office in the Province of North Carolina. Now this Indenture witnesseth that for the sum of three shillings, Proclamation money to John Earl Granville by the said John Wood, the said Earl hath sold that parsel of land lying in the Parish — ——— of the County of Orange and Province of North Carolina, on Stones creek, and paying rent yearly and every year forever twenty-four shillings which is at the rate of three shillings per hundred acres, at or upon the most usual feast days, that is the feast of the annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the feast of St. Michael, Arch Angel. Treasuring one-fourth part of all the gold and silver mines found on it to the King and one half part of treasure to Granville. Granville by Francis Corbin and Benjamin Wheatly.

The purest race on earth live here in North Carolina. People of enterprise actuated by love of liberty came from England, Germany, Holland and France and the neighboring Virginia settled here in the early days. There has since been no immigration but her sons and daughters have left their old home to settle Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, etc. That accounts for a large element in the thrifty west.

CHAPTER VII.

AN APPROACHING CLOUD.

About 1744 trouble began to arise between Granville's agents and the early settlers. It was said that the title to their land was not good. Several families moved elsewhere. New Hope Church was founded about this time by the Presbyterians leaving Haw Fields.

On Granville's reservation the agents received 10 per cent. commission; later this was reduced to 5 per cent, with a salary of two hundred pounds each. Childs and Corbin had succeeded Mosely and Holten, and they contrived by villainous means to extort money from those who had already paid for their lands. One of them being a lawyer, pretended to find a fault or defect in the other's patent, which had been signed simply "Granville" by his attorneys, saying that it ought to have been by "the right honorable earl Granville, by his attorneys," etc. Granville lived too far away to set the matter right. So patents were to be taken out a second time. They doubled the fee and contrived a device which they fixed to a warrant of survey, without authority, for which they charged six dollars. Being thus harrowed beyond endurance, the people seized Corbin and made him produce his books and give bond to return his illegal fees. Corbin entered suit against these "rioters," but he was forced to discontinue suit and pay cost.

Besides the trouble growing out of tenure, "North Carolina had been insulted and oppressed by the weak and vicious administration of wicked Judges and worthless Governors. The King had entrusted the royal governors with extensive power and it was exercised to depress the spirit of freedom." The absolute veto which they had on the acts of the assembly, and the power of dissolving it at pleasure, made each one, for the time being, nearly an absolute monarch in North Carolina.

The three kinds of money—called respectively Proclamation, Virginia and Sterling—was a cause of complications.

Contentions were growing between rulers and ruled in Alamance. Herman Husbands, a representative in the legislature previous to 1770, carried the taxes paid by our farmers, at their request, to Wilmington, saying as he threw the money on the table before the governor, in presence of the assembly, "Here are the taxes from my people. I brought it to you to keep it from dwindling, seeing that money, when it passes through so many hands, is like a cake of soap."

That our government then was corrupt, all admit; that office-holders at Hillsboro, then lording it over Alamance, were bigoted, officious and greedy of personal gain, no one has denied. But all do not admit that their opposers were heroes and far-seeing patriots.

Some of their acts certainly resembled those of a mob. They, however, had a plan and purpose—that of throwing off the yoke of oppression—if they had nothing to put in succession to the outrageous judges, attorneys and clerk-register of deeds.

None are more conservative than farmers, and yet no class is more independent and unrestrained than they. When under the sting of a tyrannical lash what they, among themselves, determine is the vindication of right. When the law of the land is inadequate, failing to reach the point, there are the countrymen, good, substantial, solid, ready to probe the old sore and to perform a surgical operation for the good of the body politic.

> "Where there is then no good
> For which to strive, no strife can grow up there from faction."

The proceedings at court throw some light, thus helping each one to judge for himself:

"Court March 1768.

Present the Honorable Martin Howard, Richard Henderson and Maurice Moore esq.

Petit jury: David Mitchell, Christopher Barbee, William Grimes. William Bynum etc.

At the September court 1768 the above being present;

"Harmon Husbands who stood bound for William Butler appeared, came into court, and delivered him up to Court, was ordered into custody. Next day Harmon Husbands, Wm. Few, Sam'l Allin and John Butler appeared and acknowledged themselves indebted to our sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and succession in the several sums following, to wit, Harmon Husbands 500£, Wm. Few Sam'l Allin and John Butler his securities in the sum of 250£ each on condition that the said Harmon Husbands stay and perform the sentence of the court now sitting, on a certain Bill of Indictment prepared against him, and that he do not depart the court without leave of same."

William Butler also, like the above, was fined 500£ and his securities—John Piles, John Hogan and William Coubs 250£ each.

March Term Court, 1770

Martin Howard Chief and Justice Richard Henderson

Jas. Hunter & als
vs
Fanning
} Debt

"Will debit and issue plead."

John Nunn, Thomas Donaldson, Gilbert Strayhorn, Jas. McAlister, John Barbee, Thomas Wilburn, Hugh Barnett, Jeremiah Horton, Henry Graves, Thomas Bradford, Ralph Williams impanelled and sworn the truth to speak on the issue joined do say that the defendant owes nothing.

Abner Nash
vs
Harmon Husbands
} Debt

Same jury as above find that there was no Duress and assess for the plaintiff damages and costs.

Jas. Hunter
vs
Michael Holt } Debt

Same jury. Find defendant owes Fifty pounds. Ordered later that a commission *De bene esse* be issued for the examination of —— ——— in the suit Butler vs Holt.

Ordered that the sheriff of Orange take Jas. Hunter into custody until he pay the fees due to the Crown office.

Ordered that Wm. Payne appear at next court to show cause if any he hath why he doth not pay the several fees due the crown office etc.

Next day.

"The Indictment preferred against James Hunter, Ninion Hamilton, Isaac Jackson, John Phillips Hartsoe, Wm. Moffitt, John Pile and Francis Dorsett for a Rout, having been returned by the grand jury "a true Bill as to all except John Pile." It is ordered by the Court, that the Bill be squashed, by reason of the irregularity of the return and that the attorney General prepare a new Bill."

Another Indictment prepared against Jas. Hunter, Wm. Butler, Ninion Hamilton, Peter Craven, Isaac Jackson, Peter Julian for a Rout, having been returned by Grand Jury "a true Bill as to all except Peter Julian." "This Bill was also Quashed because of irregularity and attorney General to prepare a new Bill."

The same proceedings against Wm. Payne etc.

"Francis Nash came into court and acknowledged himself indebted to the king for the sum of five hundred pounds but to be void upon condition that he make his personal appearance at the next Superior Court of Justice to be held for Hillsboro district, then to abide by the judgment thereof and not depart without leave thereof."

Abner Nash and Edmund Fanning the same for 250£.

As a Superior Court of Justice begun and held for the District aforesaid at the Court House in Hillsborough on Saturday 22 of Sept. 1770.

Present the Honorable Richard Henderson esqr. associate Justice. Court adjourned till Monday 24th. The Court appointed Henry Pendleton attorney for the crown.

"Several persons styling themselves Regulators assembled together in the court yard under the conduct of Herman Husbands, Jas. Hunter, Rednap Howell, Wm. Butler, Sam'l Devinny and many others, insulted some of the gentlemen of the Bar and in riotous manner went into the court house and forcibly carried out some of the attorneys and cruelly beat them. They then invited the judge should proceed to the trial of their Leaders who had been indicted at a former court and that the jury should be taken out of their party. Therefore, the judge, finding it impossible to proceed with honor to himself and justice to his country, adjourned the court till tomorrow morning ten o'clock and took advantage of the night and made his escape and court adjourned."

North Carolina } March Term, 1771.
Hillsborough District. }

"The persons who style themselves Regulators and under the conduct of Harman Husbands, Jas. Hunter, Rednap Howell, Wm. Butler, Samuel Devinney and others broke up the court at September Term, still continuing their riotuous meetings and severely threatening the Judges, lawyers and other officers of the court prevented any of the judges or lawyers attending. Therefore the court adjourned till September term." Governor Tryon his late excellency had fled before the next term, September 1771.

But the Regulators seized the books and what follows is the Court Proceedings of the Regulators—1770 September.

Peter Noay vs. E. Fanning.

"Fanning must pay."

John Childs vs. Richard Simpson.

"You keep that to yourselves to rogue everybody."

Wm. Brown vs. John Brown.

"A shame * * *"

Isaiah Hogan vs. Harmon Husbands.

"Hogan pays and be damned."

Eziekiel Brumfield vs. James Ferrell.

Slander.

"Nonsense, let them agree for Ferrell has gone hell-wards."

Michael Wilson vs. David Harris.

"All Harris's are rogues."

John Edwards vs. Phillip Edwards.

"Damed shame."

Thos. Frammel vs. Wm. Dummegan.

"Dummegan pays."

Thomas Richards vs. Robinson York.

"Plaintiff pays all costs and gets his body scourged for Blaspheming."

Abner Nash vs. John Crooker.

"Nash gets nothing."

Valentine Bruswell vs. Dunun McNeal, Administrator of Hector McNeal.

"File it and darned."

Silas Brown vs. William Lewis.

"The man was sick and it tis darned roguery."

Solomon Pernil vs. James Ferril.

Executed on two negroes.

"Negroes not worth a damn, cost exceeds the whole."

CHAPTER VIII.

THE REGULATION WAR.

The war of the Regulation has been regarded as resistance to law and not a fight against oppression. Was it a stroke of State? Where such disturbances occur between the ruler and those ruled, is there not disease in the body politic, and is not nature attempting to purge herself by throwing off the poison?

The war of the Regulation resembles the civil war in England of 1642, and the Regulators, Hampden, Pym and that great rebel, or hero, Cromwell; their grievances were similar. They each petitioned for redress and resorted to violence when petition failed. Both have met with a like fate.

Consider the condition of affairs at the time of the battle of Alamance. In 1737 there was trouble under Governor Johnson in regard to taxes. These troubles had not ceased to exist. There was a lack of currency in the province—no gold or silver, and barely enough money to pay taxes. Governor Tryon, like Rheoboam, made the burdens more grievous. Western counties were denied equal rights of representation. The capitol was at Newbern. There was not easy communication. To this the names of the rivers testify—Haw River in the western section becomes Cape Fear in the eastern. So the time was peculiarly congenial to tyranny, but the people were not so suited.

The Stamp Act trouble came. Colonels Ashe and Waddell having called out the militia made Tryon prisoner in his own house, and forced the royal sloop "Viper" to give up several vessels it had seized for want of stamped paper, and to agree to stop such seizure. The east was hit then, you know, and so they did the howling. In spite of slow communication these things were not done in a corner, but had their influence on the public trend of thought.

The taxes, that ever fruitful source of war, were being increased. Governor Tryon's royal tastes saddled the province with a palace costing fifteen thousand pounds or more. A standing army must be maintained, you know, in a new country still in swadling bands and struggling for existence. In addition to these high "lawful" taxes public officers and lawyers had exorbitant fees.

They said it was not the form of government nor the laws that they were quarreling with, but the malpractices of the officers of the County Court. The law demanded fifteen shillings for their fee in the County Court but the lawyers exacted thirty, sometimes three, four and five pounds.

But "in the matter of taxes and government the Regulators not only made no opposition to the payment of taxes lawfully levied and honestly applied, but, on the contrary, they publicly and officially declared to give part of their substance to support rulers and law."

That our greviances were real and our oppression great is shown by the fact that so many people moved away at that time. Fifteen thousand families left for Tennessee soon after the battle of Alamance. In fact "poor Carolina" was like the house of Israel in the time of Isaiah, "from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head without any soundness, but wounds and bruised and putrefying sores."

In the controversy of 1771, the principal parties engaged were Governor Tryon, Colonel Fanning, Generals Waddell and Ashe. Among the leaders of the Regulators were James Hunter, Rednap Howell, Thomas Person, Daniel Gillespie, Herman Husbands, James Pugh, etc.

Governor William Tryon was an Englishman by birth and a soldier by profession. He married Miss Wake, a lady of fortune, and held an office in the English army. He was well versed in his profession, and possessed a practical knowledge of its details. Doubtless he was a man of personal courage and loved war with its attending fame and splendor. That he received an appointment as Lieutenant

Governor of North Carolina was due to influence at court, to his sister, probably—Miss Tryon, who was maid of honor to the Queen. He was a diplomat as well as a soldier, so while he quelled the Regulators by high handed force he managed the Legislature by diplomacy. "The hanging of the lunatic Few, in cold blood, and without any form of trial, the morning after the battle of Alamance, when all pretense of resistance was at an end, showed both the cruelty of the man and the dominion Fanning had over him." The manner in which he ravaged the country of the Regulators after they were vanquished, was worthy of a Cumberland in olden times, or a Sheridan in modern. His character as Governor of New York, was the same. They changed the name of the county called in his honor—Tryon.

Edmund Fanning, son of James Fanning, though of Irish descent, was a native of Long Island. His family was one of wealth, education and high social standing. At an early age he graduated at Yale. The degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred on him by Oxford, England, Doctor of Laws by Yale and Dartmouth Colleges. He also had a degree from Harvard. About 1760 he was sworn in as attorney at Hillsborough, and was soon after appointed as Register, or Clerk of Court of Appease for Orange County. Later he became Judge, then colonel of the militia of Orange. A part of his subsequent life was spent in New York. It is a heavy charge against the Regulators that they beat this man—if he did not deserve it. They also burnt his house, for which there is no excuse whatever. The following lines, a specimen of Rednap Howell's verse, show the public sentiment in regard to Fanning and Frohock, the Clerk of the Court of Rowan:

Says Frohock to Fanning, to tell the plain truth,
When I came to this country I was but a youth.
My father sent for me; I wan't worth a cross,
And then my first duty was to steal a horse.
I quickly got credit and then ran away
And haven't paid for him to this very day.

Says Fanning to Frohock, 'tis folly to lie ;
I rode an old mare that was blind of an eye.
Five shillings in money I had in my purse ;
My coat it was patched, but not much the worse.
But now we've got rich and its very well known,
That we'll do very well if they'll let us alone.

Still other lines, doubtless from the same pen, that were current as early as 1765, have come down to us:

When Fanning first to Orange came,
He looked both pale an wan,
An old patched coat upon his back,
An old mare he road on,
Both man and mare warn't worth five pounds
As I've been often told ;
But by his civil robberies
He's laced his coat with gold.

(See Colonial Records, Vol. VII., page 507, for Fanning's order "for some good double gold lace for a hat and some narrow double gold lace for a jacket.")

The men who opposed Governor Tryon and his army were the Regulators. It has been said that they were men of low degree, ignorant, depraved, violent, lawless, opposed to all taxes, hostile to government, without property or other stake in North Carolina, that they beat the lawyers, broke up the courts and that they turned tories after the battle of Alamance, that that battle was not justifiable—as if any war could be—that it was only a brash, or resistance to law.

From Governor Tryon's point of view these Regulators were rebels. At the battle of Alamance, after a desperate struggle, he extorted from some—not all—the oath of allegiance. Tryon had a special fondness for administering that kind of medicine. To some it proved effectual. The sturdy Highlanders never forgot what they had sworn, not to break a treaty, but to regard it holy had been ground into them as thoroughly as the Jews had learned the first commandment.

The petition the Regulators sent to the Legislature in

1769 may refute some of the charges brought against them, May not their lives speak for the rest? The end proves the work, the wall how well the bricks were laid.

"Of the forty-seven sections of the State Constitution adopted in 1776, thirteen, more than one-fourth, are the embodiment of reforms sought by the Regulators. Now, no man has dared to reflect on the 'patriots of '76,' who brought to a glorious end the struggle the Regulators had begun"

The people of Anson sent up a petition in which they complained that while the province labored under general grievances, the western part thereof labored under particular ones, "particular restrictions," which they claimed the right to make under the English Bill of Rights. The people of Orange and Rowan in their petition asked that acts be passed—

1. To disqualify lawyers and clerks from holding seats in the Assembly,

2. To give the clerks salaries, and to take away fees.

3. To confine lawyers to fees prescribed by law.

4. To call in all acting clerks and to fill their places with gentlemen of property and intelligence, and insert in said act a clause prohibiting all judges, lawyers or sheriffs from receiving their fees before the suit in which they became due was finally determined, which they hoped would prevent the odious delays in justice, so destructive, yet fatally common among them.

5. To repeal an act prohibiting dissenting ministers from celebrating the rites of matr mony according to the forms prescribed by their respective churches, a privilege they were debarred of in no other part of his Majesty's kingdom, and a privilege they stand entitled to by the Act of Toleration, and, in fact, a privilege granted to the very Catholics in Ireland and the Protestants in France.

6. To divide the province into proper districts for the collection of taxes.

7. To tax every one in proportion to his estates; that however equitable the law as it then seemed might appear to the inhabitants of the maritime ports of the province, where estates consisted chiefly of slaves, yet to them on the frontier, where very few owned slaves, though their estates were in proportion in many instances as a thousand to one, for all to pay equal was very grievous and oppressive.

8. To repeal the Summons and Petition Act, which was replete with misery and ruin to the lowest class of people in the province, and in lieu thereof to pass an act to empower a single magistrate to determine all actions for less than five or six pounds, without appeal, to be assisted, however, by a jury of six men, if demanded by either party.

9. To make inspection notes on imperishable commodities of the produce of this province lawful tender, at stated prices, in all payments throughout the province.

10. To divide the county.

11. To make certain staples of manufacture to answer foreign demands.

12. To ascertain what taxes were collected in 1767, by whom, and to what purpose they were applied specially, and look into the matter of taxes generally. This was done in view of the belief that £27,000 were collected more than was due.

13. To provide that the yeas and nays should be inserted in the journals of the Assembly, and that copies of the journals be sent to every magistrate.

If these things were done the petitioners said they would "heal the bleeding wounds of the province; would conciliate the minds of the poor petitioners to every just measure of government; would make the laws what the Constitution ever designed they should be, their protection and not their bane, and would cause joy, gladness, glee and prosperity diffusively to spread themselves through every quarter of this extensive province, from Virginia to the south, and from the western hills to the great Atlantic ocean."

These petitions contain the complaints of the Regulators, couched in their own language. Were they ignorant men? Did they lack patriotism? Did they hate law?

Among the Regulators Rednap Howell was "the master spirit that controlled the movement." Tryon so regarded him. This staunch Regulator's "plans were far-reaching, his aims for redress of oppression were far advanced." He was one of the committee that presented the petition of May, 1768. He helped to break up those farces called courts where justice was being profaned. He came from New Jersey, settled in Chatham county, where he taught school. He was a writer of songs and popular doggerel, a powerful engine for arousing the people "Upon him, as upon Person, there was not a taint of cowardice or spot or blemish whatever."

Thomas Person was one of the most remarkable men of his time, an earlier, more adroit, courageous and successful reformer than Husbands. He was a Church of England man, a friend of education, a man of strong sense, a large owner of estates, of the highest social position, and as his subsequent career proved, one of the staunchest and most devoted patriots this or any other province possessed during the Revolution. He was surveyor for Lord Granville, represented his county in the Assembly, first in 1766, and succeeding. He was member of every Provincial Congress from the beginning of the Revolution to the end. Person county is named in his honor, also the oldest building at the University is Person Hall, called so in grateful commemoration of his munificent liberality to that institution. This man was certainly a Regulator, and North Carolina holds in her bosom the bones of no truer patriot and statesman.

Let us consider James Hunter, since he was an Alamance county man, and his posterity are still among us. Mr. Robert Hunter, his grandson, lives now near the old Hunter home, also in the neighborhood of the Regu-

lator Butler—Swepsonville. James Hunter, of Orange, was a man of some prosperity. He was at one time a member of one of Dr. Caldwell's congregations, but subsequently withdrew from it because he thought the Doctor was not sufficiently enthusiastic in the cause of the Regulators. His influence and his consequence were such that on the morning of the battle the Regulators asked him to take chief command on the field. He refused to do so, saying that "they were all free men and every one must command himself." He was a man of good mind naturally, moral in his deportment, very ardent in his temperament and enthusiastic in whatever he undertook, and without suspicion as to his courage. This was the man who went with Howell to Brunswick to deliver to Tryon the paper of 21st of May, 1768, and who, at September court, 1770, presented to Judge Henderson the bold petition of that date, and who, with Howell, afterwards broke up the court, and who again in March, 1771, was present, ready to break it up if held; and it was to him that Howell's memorable intercepted letter of 16th February, 1771, was addressed. These things made him one of the "worst" and most "lawless" Regulators.

CHAPTER IX.

HERMAN HUSBANDS.

Herman Husbands was a prominent Regulator. He was also a respectable planter, legislator, leader of men, and had been a Quaker preacher. He was said to have been a relative of Benjamin Franklin. They carried on a correspondence while Husbands was in North Carolina.

There has been some misunderstanding about the man though all agree that he would not fight.

After the battle of Alamance Tryon encamped at the home of Husbands at Sandy Creek triumphantly. But he was not a Quaker. Dr. Weeks in his History of the Southern Quakers says:

"The Quakers were not Regulators. But there were, of course, individual Quakers who took part in the Regulation; many more, no doubt, sympathized with the principles advocated; but no complicity with the events of 1766–71." Husbands had been disowned by the society but not for immorality as Governor Tryon states.

"Husbands was born October 3, 1724, in all probability in Cecil County Maryland. His grandfather Wm. Husbands made a will March 25, 1717. He writes himself as of Sissil County, Maryland. He had cattle, 'hoggs and sheap" and negroes, and speaks of the 'iron works that belong to me'. He had a good deal of land besides. William the father of Herman, was also of "Cecil County Maryland."

"His will was probated March 10th, 1768 He also had negroes and was not a Quaker. His son Joseph born February 15, 1736 (37), was the first of the family to turn Quaker. His convincement influenced Herman.

In east Notingham, Maryland, Herman became a prominent man among the Quakers.

He once got a certificate to visit Barbadoes. He was first in North Carolina, 1751, when he removed to Cower's Creek monthly meeting in Bladen County. On November *1st, 1755, he presented a certificate to Cane Creek monthly meeting which was accepted.

To quote from the Cane Creek minute book: "Whereas Herman Husbands of Orange County, in the province of North Carolina and Mary Pugh of said County and province, having declared their intention of marriage with each other before several monthly meetings of the people called Quakers at Cane Creek according to good order, used them, having consent of parents concerned. Their said proposal of marriage was then allowed by the said meeting.

7th of 1st month, 1764, "Herman Husbands being complained of for being guilty of making remarks on the actions and transactions of this meeting as well as elsewhere as his mind, and publicly advertising the same, and after due labor with him in order to show him the evil of his doing, this meeting agrees to disown him as also to publish the testimony."

The cause of his disownment was as follows:

There had been trouble about granting a certificate to one Rachael Wright. Herman Husband (he spelt his name several ways) had 'spoken his mind too freely." Whereupon the yearly meeting gave the following advice: That the quarterly meeting did not act safe in giving Rachael Wright a certificate if the same were to be carried into a precedent and that all who signed a dissenting minute showing a dislike to Herman Husband's being discharged gave just cause of blame."

Herman Husbands was something of an author. He has a work on religion, with the author's experience "simply delivered without the help of school words or dress of learning, written about 1750," in the Library Company Philadelphia.

From his character as a Quaker, it is evident, that he

* From Minutes of Cane Creek Monthly Meeting.

was a man who spoke fearlessly, from his having a book in the Library Company, and from his handbook of the Regulators it is ascertained that he was a man not devoid of learning.

The records of the Quakers show that they vindicated his opinion in regard to the Rachael Wright case. Therefore he must have been a man of sense.

But he became involved in the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania and didn't stay to see the fray.

> "For he who fights and runs away
> Had lived to fight another day."

Dr. Benj. Franklin, Dr. Benj. Rush and our Dr. David Caldwell helped him out of his trouble there.

If property be any basis from which to judge a man, he had a respectable home in the Sandy Creek neighborhood. He also held the following:

"Indenture made the fourth day of November, 1755, between Wm. Christan, of the County of Orange, in the province of North Carolina, gentleman of the one part, and Harmon Husbands, of the county and province aforesaid, of the other part, for 30 shillings lawful money of Great Britain, a lot of land lying on the Eno River, containing two acres, more or less, and bounded in an angle by two streets and the river, lying and being in Corbinton. The rent was to be one shilling yearly "and further that he the said Harmon Husbands build within two years a habitable House of stone, brick, square, loggs, dove tailed or frame and shingled, not less than twenty feet in length and sixteen ft. wide. If the rent was not paid in 21 days at least, after due, and that house not built and every other rule complied with, this grant and assignment shall be void."

From his home in Sandy Grove to Hillsboro (Corbinton,* or new town Corbin,) he made a road called the "Herman Road." Mt. Herman, or Mt. Harmon, Church is named for him.

Why was he not at the battle of Alamance? He helped

*Hillsboro.

to bring it about, probably only expressing the will of that grand old man—Benjamin Franklin. It may be, then, that Husbands did not foresee fighting. But we have no right to judge him unless we knew his motives then. That he was a Quaker was not the cause of his not fighting, for, you see, he was not a Quaker.

The Regulator James Pugh was his brother-in-law, and had valor enough for two men.

Thomas, James and Will Pugh, of Saxapahaw, are descendants of Husbands through their mother, whose father was Thos. Allen.

Husbands was for many years a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. Dr. David Caldwell believed him to have been honest in his intentions.

He was a man of philosophic nature; without the great will power of a soldier or general. The philosophers stir up strife, but soldiers are the men of action. Now a philosopher could see at once that Tryon's army of well-drilled soldiers could put to flight a triple number of farmers and blacksmiths armed with pitchforks, hoes, shotguns—anything and everything. So Herman Husbands left the field. To stay would mean certain death to him first of all. His cause gained at the last.

Every beginning is hard. The beginning of the Revolutionary war was not an easy matter. But it began on the plains of Alamance. That battle raised the metal of the men who made the Mecklenburg Declaration. It stirred the soul of William Hooper, North Carolina's signer of the Declaration of Independence of 1776. The evils existed right here in Alamance that called forth the War of the Revolution; here, also, began the resistance. It is the natural way of beginning revolutions.

"It is true, indeed, that in the beginning we aimed not at independence." But there was a divinity that shaped our destiny, and the Regulators began the Revolutionary War. Give Benjamin Franklin the credit for the War of

the Regulation. He was too intimate with the leaders of the Regulators to go free from that charge. He was continually sending messages to Herman Husbands. He was a dynamo of the Revolution. Through Herman Husbands he applied the torch that at last burnt up the system of English domination.

Rev. John E. White says the Baptists were Regulators. So were the Presbyterians—always good fighters as well as good thinkers—and every member of the German-Reform Church, Stoners. Lord Chatham knew the cause of the strife, and recognized it in the English Parliament, and we revere the memory of those who bore the brunt of that beginning—the hard beginning of the glorious strife for American liberty.

James Pugh, another Regulator, a brother-in-law of Husbands, was a gunsmith and mended many guns for the Regulators prior to the battle. He was a good soldier, wounding many of Tryon's men and escaping their bullets. However, he was taken as a prisoner and hung as a rebel. When on the scaffold for execution he made a speech, addressing the people for half an hour, declaring that he had long been prepared to meet his God in another world; that he had no regrets to express for what he had done in the matter of the Regulation, and that his blood would be as good seed sown on good ground, which would soon produce a hundred fold. He then recounted the causes that led to the late conflict; asserted that the Regulators had taken the life of no man previous to the battle; that they had aimed at nothing but a redress of grievances; that Tryon had come there to murder the people instead of taking sides with them against a set of dishonest office-holders, and advised him to put away his corrupt clerks and tax gatherers, mentioning Fanning by name as one unfit for office. Thereupon Fanning had the trigger pulled and a patriot and seer swung out between the heavens and the earth—a lifeless corpse.

Be it said to the credit of the Regulators, their meetings were to be held orderly, and where there was *no whiskey sold.* This clause they frequently repeated. They knew of the criticism that would come. In that alone they were a long ways ahead of their time. It shows their soberness and careful deliberation.

Just what the result would have been if the Regulators had gained the battle of Alamance, cannot be thought. The other provinces were not yet quite ripe for revolution. The critical period comes when the victories subsequent to the work on the battlefield are being contested. The most trying time of America was just after the colonies had thrown off British dominion. The structure of our Commonwealth might have been a gossamer fabric — and American heroes rebels and Washington an outlaw—had not the foundations been laid deep and strong. But we had the men; so all is changed. Our government rests its massive pillars on such men as Jefferson, Franklin, Chief Justice Marshall, Alexander Hamilton and James Monroe. Thanks to the wave of influence set in motion by our Regulators. It extends and widens and touches every shore.

CHAPTER X.

THE BATTLE OF ALAMANCE.

From 1735 the state of affairs had been growing worse. Bad laws are worse than no laws and the people of Orange and their neighbors suffered grievous oppression. Not only on account of the extortions of Granville's land agents—which were enough cause of complaint—but Fanning at Hillsboro was charging three times and more, the amount of fees the law allowed; for a minutes' copying he was accustomed to charge as much as a farmer could possibly earn in a day; for a marriage license he got fifteen dollars.

The plain middle class of people hated him for his bigotry. Holding that obedience to tyrants is a sin against humanity, this class set themselves to regulate the commonwealth into a healthier condition.

The great middle class has always been the element of progress, the aggressive Whigs held on to the idea of making wrong get right. They become the aristocracy after every revolution. This class is a trinity—executive, legislative and judicial.

Looking at the situation in its entirety it was perfectly natural that the sturdy middle class, with honorable character, respectable homes and working hard for everything they got, looked on with critical eye, thought as well as looked, and gave their energy to mend the matter. If there had been among them one great leader the history of America would have run in a different channel. The colonies were not yet ripe for revolution; that troublesome "tea party" was not yet in Boston.

The Regulation Meetings became numerous. This aggravated the Royal Governor whom the Indians had given an appropriate cognomen—the Great Wolf of North Carolina. And indeed two thousand offended farmers ensconced

around a little nest full of oppressors like Hillsboro, was enough to attract the scent of the Wolf.

Fanning, his friend and little moon revolving round him, had been, you know, insulted out of reason. For once at Mattock's Mill, west of Hillsboro, their special rendezvous, he had walked out to make peace when he had, in his heart, no peace, carrying in each hand wine and whiskey to steal away their good repute. He called out to them to help him over the creek between, and was bidden to wade if he would cross, which he did and for all that, met with no pleasant welcome.

Fanning began to feel that he might get the bad end of their bargaining. But Tryon, his friend, was coming on the scene with eleven hundred strong. As Fanning was revengeful, spiteful, so Tryon was diplomatic, loving a soldier's life—ready to play in hand his people and his prey.

The Great Wolf of North Carolina collected from her eastern borders eleven hundred men, drilled for war, not having as yet a chance to win their spurs and pluck military laurels.

Eager to stamp out the Regulators he sent Col. Waddell with his regiment across the Yadkin, there to await for Tryon about Salisbury. Cols. Fanning and Richard Caswell joined their soldier-governor before he crossed Haw River, and his army kept increasing like a snowball rolling on; men joined it either for diplomacy or because of the attractions of military paraphernalia.

Tryon knew the road for at the head of a host, as a surveying party he had passed that way, showing off with great pride his royal personage to the Indians.

Crossing Haw River at Woody's Ferry he encamped on the banks of the great Alamance May 14, 1771. The Regulators were come already with their requests and expecting reconciliation. Tryon ordered one-third of his army to remain under arms the whole night, to be relieved every two hours; the same was done the next night; but

with additional precaution. The cavalry were to keep their horses saddled during the night, and a guard of ten men about half a mile in front towards the Regulators.

Tryon knew his situation was critical. He was in the enemy's territory. Their forces were gathering like wild bees from the forests. The men of Dublin and elsewhere were nobly refusing to fight them.

The two armies were encamped on the night of the fifteenth, within five or six miles of each other; the Regulators near the battle field.

On the morning of the sixteenth Tryon's army was marching by daybreak. In silence they marched, leaving their tents and baggage in charge of Col. Bryan.

It is said that Tryon's men numbered eleven hundred regular soldiers while the Regulators could not have had over a thousand bearing arms at all suitable to the occasion; a great many were there not expecting to have any use for arms. Some did not take their weapons because they feared the governor would not treat with them if they had guns. Many went to see the outcome. Dr. Caldwell was requested by the Regulators to be present to make a reconciliation. He had interviews with Tryon to no result.

Colonels Ashe and Walker happened out of camp and were taken prisoners by the Regulators. They were tied to trees and whipped with switches. Capt. S. A. Ashe says his ancestor hated the Regulators very much when they began to switch him, but he respected them when he saw and felt them doing a good job of it, and at length he fell in love with them.

Tryon had taken seven Regulators. He tried to exchange prisoners, but it was not accomplished.

On the field of battle Tryon had his men arraigned according to military skill, himself in the centre with the two wings commanded by Richard Caswell and Edmund Fanning. It must have been humiliating to trained warriors to fight men without discipline, with no leader and no regularity.

One with the sense of injury, the other in a state of revenge, they met, the governor demanding immediate submission and a promise to pay their taxes; the Regulators presenting petitions for the vindication of right. Tryon marched up within three hundred yards of the Regulators, who, waving their hats, challenged him to advance. Tryon gave them an hour to disperse.

But the opposing forces marched in silence till they met almost breast to breast. The first rank of the governor's men almost mixed with those of the Regulators. They quarreled and shook their fists in defiance.

Herman Husbands was just riding away to shun the fight. Some young men were still wrestling and playing. Dr. Caldwell, riding up in front, harangued the people, saying: "Gentlemen and Regulators: Those of you who are not too far committed should desist and quietly return to your homes; those who have laid themselves liable should submit without further resistance. I and others promise to obtain for you the best terms possible. Wait until circumstances are more favorable. The governor will yield nothing. You are unprepared for battle. You have no cannon, not much ammunition. You are not trained for war! You have no officers to command you! You will be defeated!" * * *

"Hold, Dr.," said Patrick Muller, an old Scotch soldier, "Go away yourself or Tryon's men will kill you in three minutes."

The fight had already begun. Tryon drawing his pistol shot with his own hand Robert Thompson—the first man killed in the war. Thompson was unarmed and the Governor's killing him before giving the signal to fire was murder.

It was noon when fighting began. The Governor's aid came forward and read a proclamation. The Regulators asked an hour in which to reply. The messenger wheeled

his horse, and the firing immediately began on the part of Tryon. It was citizen against citizen, no wonder some were reluctant. Tryon, handsome and commanding in appearance, rising in his stirrups, cried, "Fire—fire on them or fire on me!" "Fire—fire and be d—d!" said a Regulator.

The first volley of Tryon's men struck the ground in front of the enemy. One of his men called out "I told you you aimed too low." The next went over their heads.

At first the Regulators were getting the better of the day—keeping up an irregular fire from behind trees. The other side fired regularly by platoons.

Presently a flag was seen advancing from Tryon's side of the field. What this meant nobody knew, but the old Scotchman called out "It is a flag—a flag, do'nt fire!" But shots were fired and the flag fell. Then redoubled came the volleys from the official field. They fired and fell back about one hundred yards, leaving their cannon in the center of the field. Two Regulators—MacPherson brothers—rushed up and seized them.

When the smoke had cleared away from that tremendous volley, the royalists saw only a scattered band of men. They had dispersed like sheep on a hillside after a hurricane, or like the snow drifts of winter after a thawing rain.

They had nothing to hold them in play, no general to marshall them anew for the fray. Mongomery, the captain of a troop of mountain boys, was the principal commander.

That day Americans learned a valuable lesson on discipline.

Behind a ledge of rocks one lay and killed seventeen men. That was Pugh. He was hung. In a previous chapter is given an account of his death.

Herman Husbands, Butler, James Hunter, Ninian Bell Hamilton (a scotch captain eighty years old) were outlawed. A lunatic named Few was hung on the field.

Capt. Merrell was sentenced to be hung but his wife and son came to beg for his life.

The woman lay on the ground moaning in distress. The boy, a lad of twelve was trying to comfort her. Suddenly he walked up to the Great Wolf of North Carolina saying: "Governor Tryon, please hang me instead of father." Tryon in astonishment asked "who sent you to me?" 'nobody, sir, but if you hang father the children and mother will starve."

Tryon promised his father's life for that of Herman Husbands who did not choose to save him. They hung the father, Captain Merrell—a pious man who died with the resignation of a christian.

How many were killed is not known. Tryon said his killed and wounded amounted to near seventy, the enemy, he said, lost two or three hundred. Other accounts say the Regulators lost a dozen or more and Tryon two or three times as many. Tryon ordered a Court of Oyer and Terminer to meet and adjourn from day to day at Hillsboro until he arrived with the prisoners. Both Waddell and Fanning were instructed to secure flour for the army.

CHAPTER XI.

TRYON'S PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, Herman Husbands, James Hunter, Rednap Howell and William Butler* are outlawed and liable to be shot by any person whatever, I do therefore, that they may be punished for the Traiterous and Rebellious Crimes they have committed, issue this my Proclamation hereby offering a Reward of one hundred pounds and one thousand acres of land to any person or persons who will take dead or alive and bring into mine or General Waddell's Camp either and each of the above named outlaws."

"Given under my hand and the great seal of the said province at Bathabara this ninth day of June in the year of our Lord 1771.

"Signed WM. TRYON.

"By His Excellency's command,

"JS. EDWARDS, *P. Sec.*"

What were the effects of the War of the Regulation, since every act has its influence and every cause its consequence? Did the Regulators hasten or delay their deliverance? Did they suffer unmeted punishments? Were they subdued into cowed submission or were they not finally vindicated?

Though some took the test oath becoming loyal to King George, some took it and remained neutral; more took it refraining themselves from fighting but making up for it in helping others, as did old Mr. Moser, on the Great Alamance, who encouraged his six or seven sons to be "Whigs of the Revolution." Some of the Regulators who had sworn to Tryon took Dr. Caldwell's advice and considered their oath a broken contract. Others there were who did not take it—as Jas. Hunter, But'er, Wm. Trousdale, etc.

*Gen. Butler of the Battle of Guilford Court House. His home was at Swepsonville, Alamance county, N. C.

These were the immediate results, but were there none further reaching?

In those days a thousand men and more banded for a purpose against a common wrong were not without influence. Because of hardships sustained and their hopes of the Regulators not realized, fifteen thousand people moved to Tennessee, preferiug the western wilds to oppression in their homes. Many went in a band from this section. The battle of Alamance was in May, 1771; before September Tryon was gone.

After the battle Tryon remained in the neighborhood of the Great Alamance and Sandy Creek for a week or more. Then he marched through the beautiful country of the Yadkin to meet Waddell at Salisbury that together they might intimidate the people and force them to respect the authority of North Carolina.

But unaware was he that this was only stirring up animosity and charging with vengeance such troops of men as first organized the Black Boys of Mecklenburg and Concord Hornet's Nest. The blood of the Regulation was the seed of the Mecklenburg Declaration.

Tryon and Fanning sowed the "Dragon's teeth" that yielded a harvest manifold and bitter strife of Whigs and Tories that has not yet died out of the blood of the people of Alamance.

Sometimes a burning emotion held in check will ripen to a perfect fruitage. It was but natural that the Battle of Alamance caused Mecklenburg to reason within herself. We were not too far away, you see, to excite her sympathy.

The war of the Regulation ripened North Carolina for the coming stupendous change in which her people would fight with Massachusetts for the second Magna Charta. This was not the first time this people had revolted (for the same blood had fought at Runnymede), yet this was the first lesson in the history of a new nation—that of the United States of America.

CHAPTER XII.

PYLE'S HACKING MATCH.

Two miles south of Burlington on the Jerry Holt farm, on the old road a little back of the present one, occurred a decisive battle of the Revolution.

Cornwallis was at Hillsboro offering "guineas and lands to those who would enlist under his banner," but he "could not get one hundred men in all the Regulator's country even as militia." Tarleton was encamped with his army at O'Neal's plantation—now Burlington cemetery. He was there to attract the Tories to his army, thus preparing for an attack on Pickens. Col. Pyles was collecting troops for Tarleton and was marching to join him only a mile or so away.

Col. Pyles had been a Regulator and after the battle of Alamance, Governor Tryon had imprisoned his wagons and other property. He took the oath of allegiance and, feeling bound by it became a Tory in the Revolution. His followers were his fellow sufferers.

Light Horse Harry Lee—father of Gen. R. E. Lee—and Capt. Joseph Graham—father of William A. Graham—were aiding Pickens to torment Tarleton and to be a "scourge" as Cornwallis had said, "of the British army."

*I will quote from Judge Schenck's book who gives the unvarnished story as related by Joseph Graham. Speaking of Lee's and Pickens' forces he says: "The whole army moved a few miles and encamped at an adjacent farm for the night. The next day it was in motion, in different directions, nearly the whole day; but did not go far, beating down nearer Hillsboro The two corps kept near each other, though they moved and encamped seperately, as they

*Capt. James A. Turrentine gave Judge Schenck the details; he also gave them to me. Capt. Turrentine is my authority, the best there is on Pyles' Hacking Match.

had done the previous evening. Reconnoitering parties, which were sent out in the evening and returned in the night, gave notice of a detachment passing from Hillsboro towards the ford on Haw River.

"Pickens and Lee put their forces in motion at an early hour, and came into the great road eight miles west of Hillsboro, near Mebane's farm.

"The whole of the militia cavalry, seventy in number, that had swords, were placed under Captain Graham, in the rear of Lee's horse. Those of Graham's men as had not swords were ordered to join another company. They followed the enemy's trail on the road to Haw River, with the cavalry in front

"During the whole day's march every man expected a battle and hard fighting. Men's countenances on such occasions indicate something which can be understood better than described. The countenances of the whole militia, throughout the day, never showed better.

These soldiers then, said Capt. Jas. A. Turrentine wore citizens clothes and could not be recognized as the enemy.

"Maj. Dickson, of Lincoln, who commanded the column on our right (when the disposition for attack had been made at the last form) had been thrown out of his proper order of march by the fences and a branch, and when Pyle's men were first seen by the militia they were thought to be the party under Dickson, which had come round the plantation and gotten in the road before them. On coming within twenty steps of them, Capt. Graham discovered the mistake; seeing them with cleaner clothes than Dickson's party, and each man having a strip of red cloth on his hat. Graham, riding alongside of Captain Eggleston, who commanded the rear of Lee's horse, remarked to him: "That company are Tories. What is the reason they have their arms?" Captain Eggleston, addressing a good looking man at the end of the line, supposed to be an officer, inquired, "To whom do you belong?" The man promptly re-

plied "A friend to his majesty." Whereupon Captain Eggleston struck him over the head. The militia looking on and waiting for orders, on this example being set, rushed on them like lightning and cut away. The noise in the rear attracted the notice of Lee's men, and they turned their horses short to the right about five steps, and in less than a minute the attack was made along the whole line.

"Ninety loyalists were killed. The next day our militia counted ninety-three dead, and there was appearance of many more being carried off by their friends There were certainly many more wounded.

"At the time the action commenced, Lee's dragoons, in the open order of march, extended about the same distance with Pyle's men, who were in close order, and on horseback; and most of them having come from home on that day, were clean, like men who now turn out to a review. Lee's movement was as if he were going to pass them five or six steps on the left of their line. When the alarm was given in the rear, as quickly as his men could turn their horses, they were engaged; and as the Tories were over two to one of our actual cavalry, by pressing forward they went through their line, leaving a number behind them. The continual cry by the Tories was, 'You are killing your own men. I am a friend to his majesty. Hurrah for King George!'

"Finding their professions of loyalty, and all they could say were of no avail, and only the signal for their destruction, twelve or fifteen of those whom Lee's men had gone through, and who had thrown down their guns, now determining to sell their lives as dearly as possible, jumped to their arms and began to fire in every direction, making the cavalry give back a little. But as soon as their guns were empty, they were charged upon on every side by more than could get at them, and cut down in a group together. All the harm done by their fire was that a dragoon's horse was shot down. Falling very suddenly, and not moving after-

ward, the rider's leg was caught under him, and by all his efforts he could not extricate himself, until the action began to slacken, when two of his comrades dismounted and rolled the horse off him.

"Lee's men had so recently come to the South that they did not understand the usual marks of distinction between Whig and Tory, and after the first onset, when all became mixed, they inquired of each man, before they attacked him, to whom he belonged. The enemy readily answered, 'To King George.' To many of their own militia they put the same question. Fortunately no mistake occurred, though in some instances there was great danger of it.

"At the close of the action the troops were scattered and mixed through each other—completely disorganized.

"Lee's men, though under excellent discipline, could with difficulty be gotten in order. The commandants exhibited great perturbation, until at length Lee ordered Major Rudolph to lead off and his dragoons to fall in behind them; Captain Graham received the same order as to the militia dragoons, and by the time the line had moved a quarter of a mile there was the same order as when we met Pyle. Lee himself, while they were forming, stayed in the rear of his own corps and in front of Graham's, and ordered one of the sergeants to go directly back and get a pilot from among the Tories and bring him forward without delay. The sergeant in a short time returned with a middle-aged man who lived near by, and who had received a slight wound on the head and was bleeding freely. The sergeant apologized to the Colonel because he could find none who were not wounded. Lee asked him several questions relative to the roads, farms, water courses, etc.; how far O'neal's plantation (where Tarleton then was, now Burlington cemetery) was situated; whether open, woods, hills or level.

"After answering the several questions, and after an interval of about a minute, while Lee appeared to be meditating the man addressed him: 'Well, God bless your soul,

Mr. Tarleton, you have this day killed a parcel of as good subjects as ever his Majesty had.' Lee, who at this time was not in the humor for quizzing, interrupted him, saying: 'You d—— rascal, if you call me Tarleton I will take off your head. I will undeceive you; we are the Americans and not the British. I am Lee of the American Legion and not Tarleton.' The poor fellow appeared chop fallen."

This was a decisive battle. The enemy lost ninety men or more; the Americans lost none. This action so crippled the Tory forces that they fled. Cornwallis sent several messengers to bid Tarleton hasten to Hillsboro. Pyles hacking match occurred February 25, 1781. Before the next day dawned he was out of this action and well on his way.

Pyles' hacking match struck terror to the hearts of the Tories of Randolph and Chatham. They were never organized again during the war. "There were maurading parties of bandits who stole and plundered, but their forces were never again brought together as a military organization.

"If Pyles had succeeded in joining Tarleton, and the American forces fallen into his hands next day, as he expected, the tears would only have been transposed from Tory to Whig homes, and the weeping and lamentations would have made patriots, instead of traitors, shudder at the result.

"Tarleton had marched to intercept the detachments of militia under Preston, Armstrong and Winston, who were on their way to reinforce Pickens; and the massacre of Pyles was a fortunate circumstance, from the British standpoint, that prevented the extermination of Tarleton's command"—Schenck.

Greene was now in North Carolina. His tróops were gathering. Cornwallis was so harrassed that he left Hillsboro and came to Alamance February 26. The battle of Guilford Court House was ahead.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE BATTLE OF LINDLEY'S MILL.

Cane Creek runs across southern Alamance, draining the Cane Creek Mountains and emptying into Haw River. It took its name from the reeds that used to grow on its banks. It is said to have "run bad water" in time of the Revolution. "The Tories," they said, "lived on its banks." It did, indeed, run troublesome water.

For about Friend's meeting-house, at Cane Creek, Cornwallis camped en route to Hillsboro to gather Tory recruits after the battle of Guilford Court House. The chair he sat in is still at Thomas C. Dixon's, and the stone house in which he slept is there—a monument to his memory. That the Whigs might not capture them he threw his cannon in the mill pond. They have not been taken out.

At that place Herman Husbands had been a member of the society of Friends. In the old meeting house he had married Mary Pugh. There he had shown, too, his unruly disposition to "speak his mind," and to be a leader, or rather a man whom men would follow. There, also, had lived his wife's brother Pugh, the Regulator, who killed seventeen men when he lay behind a rock at the battle of Alamance. On the Cane Creek the Whigs and Tories kept up a constant nagging at each other.

It was down stream five or six miles a desperate battle was fought—known as the Battle of Lindley's Mill.

In the early records at Hillsboro is found this agreement: "Hugh Laughlin, Planter, on the one part, and Thomas Lindley, Planter, on the other, have agreed to become partners and in joint company to erect and build a water grist mill on Cane Creek, on the south side of Haw River. The water to be taken out of that part of land owned by Hugh

Laughlin and the mill to be built on that part owned by Thomas Lindley 3¾ acres. Sept. Court 1755."

That desperado David Fannen, who hated humanity and became a Tory to take vengeance into his own hands, was conversant with this place, since he was, in these parts, almost omniscent and omnipresent. A man named Lindley had given him his famous *"Red Doe." To this mill he was leading the forces that had captured Governor Burke at Hillsboro.

This specimen of Tory doggerel likely tells the truth:

"The Governor and Council in Hillsboro sought
To establish some new laws the Tories to stop;
They thought themselves safe, and so went on with their show,
But the force of bold Fannen proved their overthrow.
We took Governor Burke with a sudden surprise,
As he sat on horse back and just ready to ride;
We took all their cannon and colors in town,
And formed our brave boys and marched out of town;
But the rebels waylaid us and gave us a broadside;
The flower of our company was wounded, full sore.
'Twas Capt. McNeill and two or three more."

Kirk's Old Field is on the road between Hillsboro and Lindley's mill. Old Kirk was an Englishman and a hatter. The Tories suspected "him of playing fast and loose," and tried to kill him afterwards for it. He lived in a "Whig region"—that on Haw Creek—(Mr. Frank Crawford lives at Kirk's place now).

In a lane at this place twenty-five Whigs spent the night, and engaged in a fight with a band of Tories about daylight of 14th of September, 1781. These Whigs were on their way to meet Greene in Guilford, with the hope of keeping Tories away from Hillsboro and to aid Gen. Butler and Col. Mebane to waylay the troop with the Whig Governor as prisoner.

"Kirk's Old Field" was a fight between Capt. Young, a Whig, with his men, and the Edwards brothers, of the neighborhood of Antioch Baptist Church, in Orange.

Two men were killed on each side. Capt. Young and

*A mare, the breed of which still exists.

his adversary Edwards were among the number. (A son of Capt. Young was Capt. Young of 1812.)

The Battle of Lindley's Mill occurred Sept. 14, 1781, about noon. On the day before Col. Hector McNeill, Capt. McLean, McDougal and Fannen—about twenty-one or twenty-two in all—rode into Hillsboro in broad daylight and captured Governor Burke and thirteen others, one escaping. Capt. Clendenen, of Alamance, was there, but got away in the morning before being taken.

At the Battle of Lindley's Mill the Tory forces, collected, numbered six hundred; the Whigs, three hundred. The Tories were led by Col. McNeill and his successor, McDougal, the Scotch scorning to fight under Col. Fannen; Gen. Butler, Col. John "McBane" and his brother, Col. Robert Mebane, led the Whigs. The Tories fought in the lowland on the defensive; the Whigs fought from the bluff, and for a time held the better situation. Seven Tories were killed at the first blast of battle, among the number that brave Scot, Col. McNeill.

North of the mill is the height upon which Col. Robert Mebane showed his courage and military skill. The hill becoming surrounded by double their number of Tories, the Whigs grew disheartened and Gen. Butler showed his propensity for running—"tried to run." Col. Robert Mebane seized the situation, rallied his forces. He filled his hat with ammunition, passed it around with encouragement to fight.

The Whigs almost gained the victory. A hundred Tories were killed, among them some of their best. It was whispered that Gov. Burke would be killed if the Tories were too hard pressed. Fannen led them across the creek and through Chatham. They met some resistance at Hickory Mt., but soon got over Deep River, where they were safe in the Tory regions.

Many were wounded on both sides, among them one Malcome Downey, whose sister walked seventy-five miles

from Robeson county to care for him. He died. McLaughlin's daughters, who lived on the brow of a hill a little west, attended both Whigs and Tories. One brave officer, being wounded, was carried to the loft of a house near by, on the walls of which he wrote his name, dipping his finger in his own blood.

The war of the Revolution was over. The battle of Lindley's Mill was the result of Whig and Tory venom. It was the smothering away of that Vesuvius-like eruption, the War of the Revolution.

CHAPTER XIV.

GERMAN REFORMED AND LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

German immigration to America grew out of the fearful results of the thirty years' war that left their country desolate and made existence there intolerable. After this came the French invasion of the Rhine country. The homes of the Protestants became a homeless waste. The new world opened an asylum. Thousands left their native land by way of England to reach a home in the wilderness. Most of these landed in Pennsylvania which was becoming Germanized.

During the period between 1778-1775 the archives of the colony of Pennsylvania record the names of more than 30,000 persons who landed at the port of Philadelphia. From this colony the German immigrants to North Carolina to a great extent came.

The most valuable lands in Pennsylvania were taken up. The Proprietor Granville offered advantageous terms to settlers. The resources, climate and fertility of soil attracted industrious people thither.

A goodly number of the Pennsylvania Dutch settled in Alamance and neighboring territory. Those who settled in Alamance stopped on the fertile banks of the Great Alamance and the Stinking Quarter Creeks. These were Albrights, Isleys, Sharps, Holts, Clapp, Fousts, *Emigs, Kimes etc. etc. etc.

These people had but little to do with affairs of State because they could not speak English very well, they spoke Gearman. They held no civil office, but they made good soldiers when the Cherokee Indians came against them. When called from their loom-making, cloth-weaving, dairying and agricultural pursuits. to attend to the lawyers and lawmakers at Hillsboro in 1771—to be sure they went with

*Amick.

a vengance, like a storm as farmers and men of the soil are wont to do when called to adjust such affairs.

The Alamance Germans adhered to the German Reform and Lutheran Churches which are closely allied. The German Reform Church came from the high lands of Germany, Switzerland, and were the followers of Calvin as the Lutheran Church followed Luther.

These settlers of Alamance not only brought their bibles (we frequently run across these old German bibles) but they had scarcely reared a log cabin and cleared a few acres of land when they began to build a schoolhouse that served as a place of worship. After better days a more comfortable house of worship was reared but near it still stood the schoolhouse. The school masters—that essential character in every German community—supplied the place of the minister. However, during their great scarcity of ministers, and the Revolutionary war they kept their identity; and they were Whigs decidedly.

"A people that had forsaken all and fled to the wilderness, with the hope to enjoy freedom to worship God, could not be made the creatures of tyrannical government such as that of George III, of England." Rev. Welker.

Their first church was a log building near Law's Church now, on the old road from Hillsboro to Salisbury. It was a Union Lutheran and German Reformed Church. This union was severed by different sentiments growing out of the Regulation movement and the rebellion of the colonies.* Rev. Samuel Luther of Mecklenburg county, an advanced Whig patriot was the Reformed pastor under whose inspiring guidance the Albrights, Ingolds, Schenck and Leinbergers were led to a schoolhouse (near Brick church now) and there undisturbed by factional differences erected an altar for worship. Luther was pastor until the close of the war and was the animating spirit of the community. Then Ludwig Clapp and Christian Faust were elders and Ingold

*They could'nt pray satisfactorily to all since some were Tories and others Whigs.

and Linberger deacons. Rev. Bithahn succeeded Luther. After whose death the Rev. Lorety visited it to preach four times in a year. In 1801 Rev. Mr. Dieffenbach was pastor for six years. Jacob Clapp and John Greff (Graves) were Elders.

In 1812 Capt. W. Albright, an Elder in the church, was sent to attend the Reformed Synod in Philadelphia, to secure a pastor for this charge. (Wm. Albright was a patriot captain in 1776.) Rev. Mr. Reley was deputed by the Synod. In 1821 Rev. John Rudy became pastor. In 1828 Rev J. H. Crawford, of Maryland, was elected his successor. In 1841 Rev. G. William Welker took charge and continued there for more than forty years. Capt. Wm. Albright, Barney Clapp, Nathan Schenck and others of his church were Regulators. George Goertner was the civil leader of this community of Germans. This is the history of the earliest Reformed Church—first in conjunction with the Lutherans at Law's but after the division—Brick Church.

From this Steiner's or Stoner's church sprang in 1758, with Rev. Weyberg as first pastor. He was succeeded by Leinbach, a foreign German. Then its pastors were the same as those of Brick Church.

The founders of Stoner's church were the Albrights (Albrechts), Fausts, Basons, Ephlands, Gerhards, Loys, Longs, Shaddies (Schades), Steiners, Nease, Trollingers, Sharps (Scheabe) and others whose descendants still people the fertile region on the waters of Haw River, Alamance Creek, and Stinking Quarter.

These immigrants were mostly from the Counties of Schuylkill and Berks in Pennsylvania and from Maryland.

Their house of worship in order to be central was erected on the peninsular between Alamance and Stinking Quarter streams.

In its earliest days Jacob Albright, Peter Sharp and John Faust were the Elders; Philip Snotherly and David Ephland, the Deacons.

CHAPTER XV.

HAW FIELDS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Haw Fields was the home church of all the old Presbyterian settlers in Alamance. It was organized a little later than Dr. Caldwell's church at Alamance, so finely described in Dr. Wiley's novel. Its first pastor was Rev. Dr. Henry Patillo, then Rev. Mr. Hugh McAden, Rev. Mr. W. Paisley, Dr. Archibald Currie, etc.

Haw Fields was the intellectual centre of northern Alamance. It was not only the intellectual and religious, but also the political centre. Its members were Whigs of the Revolution. After a victory they were accustomed to meet to give thanks for it. On one occasion an influential member arose and left the house during services. Being questioned, he replied he did not expect to stay anywhere and hear them give the Lord all the thanks and Robert Mebane none. The government there was a theocracy, something like that of the Hebrews. Like David, they believed God was a God of battles. They may have been right about it.

One can imagine the religious feeling then existing if he will consider for a moment the state of affairs. While the people of Haw Fields were praying for the war to proceed with deadly effect on the Tories, the Quakers on Cane Creek were praying for peace and King George's rule rather than no rule; the Stoners congregation were praying for the Whigs, while at St. Paul's they prayed for the Tories. These latter congregations conversed, prayed and swore in German, unintelligible to the Scotch at Haw Fields and the English Quakers on Cane Creek.

The Haw Fields, the Cane Creek and the German settlements make an almost perfect right angle triangle, the right angle being in the German settlement on the Great Ala-

mance, its hypothenuse from Haw Fields to Cane Creek about fifteen miles. This triangle was the scene of many important events. In it was fought the Battle of Alamance, Tryon and Cornwallis made their raids across it, German settlers were Americanized and Presbyterianized (if that term be allowed.) Albrights, Holts and Fousts are now Presbyterians.*

The first settlers in Haw Fields were the Freelands, Col: Alexander Mebane and his six sons, Whig officers, the Tates, the Johnsons, Craigs, Gen. Butler, James Hunter, James Stockard, William Trousdale, Stephen White, Turners, Clendenens. They settled in Haw Fields, attracted by the fertile land and rolling savannahs. The forest has for the most part grown up since.

In Rev. Mr. Hugh McAden's journal is the following: "On Monday evening I rode to the Haw Fields, where I preached the fourth Sabbath in August—Aug. 24, 1755—to a considerable congregation, chiefly Presbyterians, who seemed highly pleased and very desirous to hear the Word preached again on Tuesday; the people came out to hear quite beyond expectation."

The original records of the first twenty-five years of Orange Presbytery were destroyed by fire in the house of Dr. John Witherspoon, in January, 1827. The first recorded meeting of Orange Presbytery now in existence is dated Nov. 18, 1795.

* Some belong to the Episcopal and other churches.

CHAPTER XVI.

SCHOOLS OF ALAMANCE.

The incorporated schools of Alamance were Graham Institute, chartered 1851; Jefferson Academy, chartered 1861; Graham High School, chartered 1879; Graham Normal College, chartered 1881.

Before 1776 there were German schools along the Alamance Creeks and Stinking Quarter. Near every church was a schoolhouse. Our early German settlers preferred teachers to preachers. In many cases the teacher did the preaching. Among the first things they did after settling was to build a schoolhouse. And they came about 1840.

Herr Johannis Scherer was school master in 1800. He taught a little way west of the Alamance Battle ground. His students were from these families: Albrights, Clapps, Fausts, Holts, Sharps (Scherbs). Laws, Graves (Greff), Summers, Cobbs (Kaubs), Cobles, Swings (Schwenks), Cortners (Goertners), Ingolds, Browers, Keims, Staleys, Ways, Amicks (Emigs), Neases, Ingles, Leinbergers, Wyricks, Anthonevs, Scheaffers (Shepherds), Weitzells, Trollingers, Longs, Isleys, Shoffners, Reitzells.

In 1812 provision was made for teaching English. In 1828 English became the principal language. Some of their old German text books are still to be found lying around.

The Quakers had Schools about Cane Creek and Spring Meeting house. Sylvan Academy has been taught by Jasper Thompson; Dellia Newlin and Clarkson Blair; D. Matt Thompson and his wife; Mr. Tomlinson; Albert Peele and others.

About 1818 Miss Mary Mendenhall taught on the Pittsboro road a mile south of Mairie's Creek.

NOTE.—Educational affairs in Alamance are in a sad state.

Wesley Yeargan taught at Spring Meeting house eighty years ago. His salary was thirty dollars per month, and board. Among his thirty students was Nathaniel Woody. The teacher treated Christmas on whiskey.

Henry Patillo, one of the early pastors at Haw Fields "was one of the earliest and best teachers in the State." This was in 1765. He was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian of influence so great that Tryon selected him to pacify the Regulators. He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress of 1775, presiding in the committee of the whole, also acting as chaplain. Besides a volume of sermons he published a "school-book probably the first in the State, a geography by question and answer, a creditable production." It was printed in 1796 by Abraham Hodge, and dedicated to General Davie.

Rev. Patillo accepted a call from Haw Fields 1764.

Before 1776 Richard Stanford had a largely patronized school at Robert Scott's, near Haw Fields Church. Among his students were Thomas Hart Benton, a senator from Missouri, John Taylor, forty years Clerk of Superior Court of Orange, and Stephen White. Richard Stanford was a member of Congress. His wife was the daughter of Gen. Alex. Mebane. Capt. S. H. Webb and the Stanfords in Alamance are his descendants.

Rev. John DeBow succeeded Patillo in 1775 as teacher and preacher at Haw Fields. He was an uncle of Archibald Murphy and William Hodge.

It is likely that all the old time Presbyterian preachers were teachers. It is true they had the supervision of schools. Rev. William Paisley labored at Haw Fields as teacher and preacher 1800–1820.

Some ways north of William Paisley's school in the neighborhood of Cross Roads Prof. William Bingham taught calling his place Mount Repose. Among his students were the Hon. Giles Mebane who gave Dr. Battle this account of him: "In appearance he was about five, six inches tall,

no surplus flesh, weighing 150 or 160 pounds; very quick and brisk in his movements walked erect, like a well drilled soldier; was bald—the boys nicknamed him 'old Slick,' walked three miles to church on Sunday, leading his boarders; was reasonably talkative and some time jocose but never undignified. He whipped with well trimmed hickories, of which he kept a supply equal to the demand. He whipped in discharge of a duty to his patrons, rather than to punish the boys. Whipping was imported from Ireland, but lost nothing of its usefulness in America as administered by the elder Bingham. The schoolhouse was of logs with one chimney and one stove. In front of the door was a leaf arbor for study in good weather. On one occasion I was dancing furiously under the arbor. The old man came to the door and said; 'Aye! Aye! Giles!' The matter ended there. He had several log cabins built near his house and in them the boys lodged and studied such books as Casar and Virgil and imbibed classical ideas. His reputation as an educator drew scholars from a distance. When I was at the school there was one from Virginia and one from New Orleans. The average number was thirty-five or forty. He had no assistant. 'This was Maj. R. Bingham's grand father. He was Professor of ancient Languages in the University of North Carolina 180:–5." He was an honor graduate of the University of Glasgow, a Scotch-Irish of Ulster; emigrated about 1788 on account of political troubles, landing in Delaware and from there to Wilmington N. C.

Archibald DeBow Murphey, who lived at the Curtis place east of Swepsonville, taught law. Among his pupils were Thomas Hill, the Moreheads and Judge Jesse Turner of Arkansas.

Daniel Turrentine taught in the Haw Field country from 1800 to 1830. "Among his children were James C. Turrentine for sixteen years sheriff of Orange and at one time

NOTE.—For an account of Hon. Murphy and Judge Ruffin see "Lives of Distinguished North Carolinians," by W. J. Peele.

a teacher; John Turrentine for many years a teacher and surveyor, his sons were Samuel, James and William of Burlington. Judge Jesse Turner was a pupil of Daniel."

In 1813 John H. Pickard opened a classical school near the residence of Rev. William Paisley and Mr. James Mebane.

About 1830 Jonathan Worth, afterwards lawyer, Treasurer and Governor of the State, taught at Providence Church in Graham. He was succeeded by Burcheet, a scholarly and progressive man, by whose agency a good library was purchased. Then came Dr. Wm. F. Basin (1838-'40). Rev. John R. Holt "taught in Graham in 1840."

He had had a school near Bethel Church in South Alamance called Mount Energy High School. Rev. Mr. Holt was partly educated at Chapel Hill. Though not a graduate he was a "good scholar," and prepared boys for the University. Dr. Grissom was prepared for college there, also Lewis B. Holt a promising scholar who was being educated at Chapel Hill by Mr. Michael Holt when he died there. Other students were Dr. Pleasant A. Holt, W. F. Stroud, A. Turentine, Joseph McCulloch and Little Ed. Holt.

Dr. Alexander Wilson was born in County Down, Ireland, at Ballylesson. His father, of the same name, was wealthy but lost it all by standing security. The son received an excellent education with a view to becoming a physician. Obtaining a diploma from the governor and directors of Apothecaries Hall, Dublin, he emigrated to America 1818. His wife came afterwards. They settled in New York City where he taught. Later they came to North Carolina where he taught in McPeeter's school in Raleigh, in Granville, Greensboro and Hillsboro. In 1845 he moved to Burnt Shop, near Haw Fields Church, buying land of Hon. A. Murphy. He changed its name to Melville. His was a select, private, classical school. He employed as his assistant, Dr. A. Wilson of Caswell, the same name but no relation.

His students were: Col. Morehead, Eugene Morehead, Turner Tate, Turner Morehead, Henry Lindsay, Robert and William Shaw, Arch Staton, Tom Roulack, John and James Wilson, Rev. Mr. Tom, Joe. Scales, Henry Ayer, Absalom Simonton, Craige Thompson, William Mebane, June and Charley Austin, W. A. and Jas. Faucette, Dr. Sam. Grier, Richard Blackledge, Hannis Taylor, J. A. and George Long, D. A. Long, Samuel Patterson, T. B. Bailey, John A. McMurray, Joe Holmes, Jas. A. Richardson, Ed. Richardson (of Jackson Miss.) Jas. Morehead, Ike R. Strayhorn, John A. Gilmer, Mr. Ramsay (of Ireland,) Mr. Hardee (of Texas), George F. Dixon, Jno. J. White, John W. and Geo. Basin, B. F. White, J. I. and W. P. White, Elbridge and Monroe Cook, George, John and Scott Albright, Currie Russel, Cornelius Patton, Jas. A. and H. C. Dixon, L. B. and Lawrence Holt, Samuel K. Scott, J. R. Newlin, Mayor Van Wyck, of New York, etc., etc. Dr. Wilson's sons were Railroad Commissioner Maj. J. W. Wilson and Mr. Robert Wilson a merchant of Richmond Virginia.

Rev. William Nelson and his wife, a Virginia lady conducted a flourishing school for young ladies in Graham on Mebane Avenue. They were assisted by Miss Paisley of Guilford.

The Graham Institute was inaugurated by Rev. W. H. Doherty, A. M., who was trained at the Royal Belfast Institution in Ireland. He had been senior professor in Antioch College, Ohio. He was assisted by his daughter Miss Mary and a fine music teacher, Miss Carrie Comer. This institution was merged into the Graham Normal College Drs. D. A. and W. S. Long being joint principals for several years. Then H. Jerome Stockard and Mr. Smedes of Raleigh taught; later Dr. J. U. Newman and Mr. S. A. Holleman. The College stood in southern part of Graham near Mr. L. B. Holt's and was burned.

Since then the school in Graham has degenerated. A new building stands on northwest side of town.

Elon College was built by the Christian Church of North Carolina and Virginia. Dr. W. S. Long was its first president; he was succeeded by Dr. W. W. Staly of Virginia. This college is virtually an outgrowth of Graham Normal College. Dr. J. U. Newman, Prof. S. A. Holleman, and Prof. Atkinson are the leading members of the faculty. The degrees, A. B. and A. M., are granted after a four or five years course.

Burlington has several small schools. She ought to support a good graded school.

CHAPTER XVII.

COTTON MANUFACTURING IN ALAMANCE.

Fifty years ago our people raised a patch of cotton as they raised a patch of flax—enough for family use. There was no distribution of labor, or scarcely anything except the crude and luxurious latent energy. Cotton seed were picked out by hand—the same hand that planted, hoed, spun and wove it. A few courageous men have changed all this in North Carolina, and first among that number is Mr. Edwin M. Holt, whose ancestors were Alamance people as well as himself and his children. Every man who, by his own energy, accomplishes, lifts up those about him.

The following article was prepared by Governor Holt, and it is more valuable than anything I could say on the subject, because it gives the spirit, thrift and foresight of those who paved the way for manufacturing cotton in North Carolina:

"My father, the late Edwin M. Holt, possessed a fine mind and a remarkable aptitude for mechanics. He was married during the year 1828, and about that time commenced his business career by running a small farm and a store.

"About the year 1836 there was in Greensboro a Mr. Henry Humphries, who was engaged in running at that place a cotton mill by steam. Following the natural inclination of his mind for mechanical pursuits, my father made it convenient to visit Greensboro often, and as often as he went there he always made it his business and pleasure to call on Mr. Humphries. The two began to like each other very much, and soon became good friends, and the more my father examined and saw into the working of Mr.

Humphries' mill the more he determined to go into the business himself.

"Some time about the year 1836 he mentioned the matter to his father, hoping that the old gentleman would approve of his plans, and as he at the time owned a grist-mill on Alamance creek, about one mile from his home (the water-power of the creek being sufficient to run both the grist-mill and a small cotton factory), and he reasoned that if his father would join him in the enterprise and erect a cotton factory on his site on Alamance creek, all would be well.

"But his father utterly opposed his scheme and did all he could to dissuade his son from embarking in the enterprise. Not discouraged by this disappointment, he next applied to his brother-in-law, William A. Carrigan, to join him, and he considered the matter for a long time, not being able to make up his mind one way or the other as to what he would do.

"Finally, without waiting for his brother-in-law's answer, he went to Patterson, New Jersey, and gave the order for the making of the machinery, not then knowing where he would locate his mill. On his return from Patterson, N. J., he stopped over in Philadelphia, where he met at the United States Hotel the late Chief Justice Ruffin.

"Chief Justice Ruffin at that time owned a water-power and a grist-mill on Haw River, the place now being known as Swepsonville. He remarked to my father that he was going to build a cotton factory, and asked him where he was going to locate it. My father replied that he wanted to put it at his father's mill-site on Alamance creek, but that the old gentleman was so much opposed to it that he did not know whether he would allow it or not.

"Chief Justice Ruffin then said he did not wish to interfere in any arrangements between his father and himself, but that if his father held out in his opposition, he would be glad to have him locate his mill at his place on Haw

River, and if he wished a partner he would be glad to enter into partnership with him, and if he did not desire a partner, but wanted to borrow any money, he would be glad to loan him as much as he desired to borrow.

"On his return home my father repeated this conversation to his father, who, seeing that he was determined to build a cotton factory, proposed to let him have his water-power on Alamance creek and to become his partner in the enterprise. The latter part of the proposition was declined on account of having previously told his father that he would not involve him for a cent.

"The conversation with Chief Justice Ruffin was then repeated to Mr. Carrigan, who consented to enter into the partnership and join in the undertaking.

"They bought the water-power on Alamance creek from my grandfather at a nominal price, put up the necessary buildings and started the cotton factory during the panic of 1837. The name of the firm was Holt and Carrigan, and they continued to do business under this name until 1851.

"About this time Mr. Carrigan's wife died, leaving her surviving five sons, the two oldest of whom were graduates of the University of North Carolina. These two young men, desiring to move to the State of Arkansas, their father decided to go with them and sold out to my father his interest in the factory.

"I was then living in Philadelphia. My father needing some one to help him in his business affairs, brought me home. I went to work with him, entering upon my duties on the 13th day of October, 1851, continuing in his service ten years.

"In 1853 there came to our place of business on Alamance creek a Frenchman, who was a dyer, and who was 'hard up' and out of money, without friends. He proposed to teach me how to color cotton yarns if I would pay him the sum of one hundred dollars and give him his board. I

persuaded my father to allow me to accept the proposition, and immediately went to work with such appliances as we could scrape up; these were an eighty-gallon copper boiler which my grandfather used for the purpose of boiling potatoes and turnips for his hogs; a large cast-iron wash-pot which happened to be in the store on sale at the time. With these implements I learned my A, B, C's in dyeing.

"As speedily as possible we built a dye-house and acquired the necessary utensils for dyeing. The Frenchman remained with me until I thought I could manage it myself. I got along very well, with the exception of dyeing indigo blue. Afterwards an expert dyer in blue came out from Philadelphia who taught me the art of dyeing in that color. He then put two negro men to work with me, and side by side I worked with them at the dye tubs for over eight years.

"We then put in some four-box looms and commenced the manufacture of the class of goods then and now known as 'Alamance Plaids.'

"I am reliably informed that up to that time there never had been a yard of plaids or colored cotton goods woven on a power loom south of the Potomac river. If this be true, I am entitled to the honor of having dyed with my own hands and had woven under my own supervision the first yard of colored cotton goods manufactured in the South.

"While working in the dye-house I wore over-alls made of Osnaburgs and dyed in the indigo vat. It may be out of place to relate a little incident that occurred about this time. A few months after my wife and myself were married some of her lady friends from Greensboro were on a visit to her. One afternoon they drove down to the mill to see the process of dyeing yarn, it being something new. They walked into the dye-house, and I observed that my wife did not recognize me with my overalls on. So slipping up beside her I threw my arms around her and kissed her. She indignantly drew back and catching up a 'wringing stick' (which is about the size of a man's wrist and

made out of the best and hardest hickory wood), made for me, and but for my making myself immediately known I would have paid dearly for my kiss.

"When Holt and Carrigan started their cotton factory they began with 528 spindles. A few years later 16 looms were added. When I left the mill, in 1861, there were in operation 1,200 spindles and 96 looms. To run these, the grist-mill and saw-mill exhausted all the power of Alamance creek.

"My father trained all his sons in the manufacturing business. As we grew up we branched out for ourselves and built other mills. But the plaid business in our family, and I may say in the State of North Carolina, rose from and had its beginning at this little mill on the banks of Alamance, with its little copper kettle and ordinary wash-pot.

"I am glad to be able to state that my grandfather, who so bitterly opposed my father in the inauguration of his enterprise, and from whom he would never borrow a dollar or permit him to endorse his paper—on account of his promise in the beginning that his father should not become involved in any way on his account—lived to see and rejoice in the success of the enterprise.

"When the machinery for the factory arrived, the makers, Messrs. Godwin, Clark & Co., of Patterson, N. J., sent an expert along with it to put it up and to run it until my father became competent to run it himself.

"This expert remained about 18 months. In the meantime my father learned how to run it himself—he taking care of and managing the mill and his partner, Mr. Carrigan, the store and the keeping of the books.

"The mill ran 12 hours a day. I was a little fellow—only six years old—when the cotton factory started, and well do I remember sitting up with my mother waiting for my father to come home at night. In the winter time the mill would stop at 7 o'clock, and after stopping he would

always remain in the mill for half an hour to see that all the lamps were out and the stoves in such a condition as there would be no danger of fire. Then he would ride a mile and a quarter to his home.

"In the morning he would eat his breakfast by daylight and be at the mill by 6:30 o'clock to start the machinery going. He kept this habit up for several years and until his mill was paid for. In the meantime he engaged the services of a bright young man from the country and taught him how to run the mill. After this young man became competent to run the mill, it was turned over to him and run by him under the supervision of my father."

"B. J. Lossing says in his 'Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution,' published 1849: 'I left the place of Pyles' defeat toward noon, crossed the Alamance at the cotton factory of Holt & Carrigan, two miles distant. Around this mill quite a village of neat log houses, occupied by the operatives, were collected, and everything had the appearance of thrift. I went in, and was pleased to see the hands of intelligent white females employed in a useful occupation. Seldom can it be said of one of our fair sisters South: 'She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff.' 1,350 spindles and 12 looms were in operation.'

"Edwin M. Holt was a strong partisan and a Whig, but he would never accept office, although often solicited to do so.

"In 1845 there was a small cotton factory built at Haw River, N. C., having only 528 spindles, and in 1858 the company failed. My father and myself purchased the property at an execution sale made by the sheriff of the county. In 1861 I bought his interest in this property and moved to Haw River to live.

"From time to time, and as fast as I made money, I invested it in machinery. At the present time there are 15,666 spindles and 638 looms in full operation. We are now building a new mill. When it is completed we will have

in operation at Haw River 22,834 spindles and 940 looms. All of these looms will be running on colored goods of various kinds.

"The whole of it had its origin in the small start made with the copper kettle and the wash pot. I attribute the success crowning my efforts in a great degree to the business methods imparted to me by my father."—Thos. M. Holt.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ALAMANCE COUNTY.

Alamance was separated from Orange in 1848 by popular vote. Mr. Eli Eulis was the surveyor. Mr. Joe Holt was first Sheriff, Mr. John Faucett was County Court Clerk, Mr. Baker Greyson was Superior Court Clerk. The first court was held in Providence Church. The Ratoon was the first paper published in the county. Capt. E. S. Parker originated the Alamance Gleaner.

Be it said for Alamance, here was begun the Revolution and the beginning of the end at Alamance Battle Ground and at Pyle's Hacking Match. Alamance leads the State in cotton manufacturing.

NOTE: I leave out many important things about Alamance, I cut out much because space forbids it. The history of the Civil War I leave untouched. Alamance was never slack in sending troops. Her soldiers still may tell their story by the evening fire: of the call to arms, of the Convention in Alamance of which Mr. E. M. Holt was chairman, and how its delegate was instructed to vote against secession. The Kuklux Klan propose to keep their secrets still. So let them.

The period of the reconstruction is not yet ripe for history. It must lie fallow. This is America's great epic period. Out of the South must grow the literature of the future. Conditions are here for it. We have suffered, we are alive to tell the story.

CHAPTER XIX.

A HERO OF ALAMANCE.

Lucian Murry was a young man at the outbreak of the civil war. In 1862 he enlisted in the first North Carolina troops, Company H. Capt. Miller, in Ripley's old brigade.

Brigadier General Ripley being disabled at Charlottesburg, Gen. Geo. A. Steward took command. He was disabled at Gettysburg, then succeeded General Ramseur, who was killed. At the surrender at Appomattox Mr. Murray's division was under a colonel, acting brigadier general.

At the surrender Mr. Murray shook hands with Colonel H. A. Brown, saying: "I shall not surrender. I'm going home. I have been captured twice and got loose and I won't surrender!" "General Lee, standing near by said: "Young man you'll be taken and sent back." He replied he would risk it; so walked home.

During the war no man was in more battles or did better, braver service than Mr. Murray. No man in the south has had more thrilling experience.

When on a sharpshooting expedition near Littletown, Va., he was captured with a hundred. As the Yankees were leading their hundred prisoners away Mr. Murray suddenly stepped out of ranks behind a white oak. Here he waited, watching to pick his chance to run. But they saw him when he raised his elbows to throw off his knapsack; and ordered him to surrender; but dropping every impediment, he ran. "I always believed I flew," said Mr. Murray. "My toes just lightly hit the ground. The bullets whizzed about me. Every one that burnt me I ran a little faster. I ran to the Rapidan River, leaving Strawsburg to the right. I was making for the mountain on the other side. It was dark now. Plunging into the river which was up a foot or

two, I waded across. Grasping a bush on the opposite bank to pull up by, I pulled it up by the roots, causing me to fall backwards into the water. As I fell I heard a Yankee speak. He said to his companion: 'Do you hear that d—d muskrat?' 'Yes.' Then I fluttered the water just like one."

"Changing my mind about landing, I waded down the river two miles, crossed and went up the mountain to its very top. Looking towards the south I saw the white tents of an army. Watching closely I knew them to be the enemy.

"But I must rest now. In looking out for a place to lie down I ran upon three men asleep. They awoke and throwing up their hands surrendered. 'What command do you belong to?' said I. 'To Ripley's brigade,' they replied. 'Why, hello, boys,'—how glad I was to see them.

"I tramped about the mountain for six days before I got back to my place. I lived well—begged my living—and was treated well. I was put on the dead list, reported as killed at Middletown. We joined our command at Gordonsville."

Mr. Murray was captured again at Fisher's Hill. There a band of sharpshooters were cut off. Three with him were taken as prisoners. But their Yankee guard lost his way. Mr. Murray led him into Confederate troops where he in turn was captured.

Mr. Murray was in the following battles: Seven Pines fight at Richmond; in second battle of Manassas; South Mountain in Maryland; Charlottesburg, Md.; a number of battles in the Valley of Virginia; Chancellorsville; Spotsylvania Court House; in the two battles in the Wilderness; Gettysburg; Fredericksburg; Mine Run (or Payne's Farm); Appomattox, where he did not surrender.

He was wounded at Chancellorsville once, Spotsylvania Court House twice, at Mine Run once, at Sharpsburg once, at Fredericksburg twice. Once in Richmond a pickpocket stole his purse. In their fight for it the villian ripped open,

from hip to hip, the abdomen of his antagonist. Holding his vitals in his left arm, with his right hand Murray shot him dead.

But his greatest troubles were yet to come. His hardest time was in Kirk's war. "I was arrested the fourth man in the company. James Boyd first, then Lug and Sid Scott, then myself. I belonged to the White Brotherhood. I never had a disguise, and did not raid." When arrested he was carried to Company Shops (Burlington) with the rest and imprisoned under a strong guard—in a tent with four others, John G. Albright, Jim Foust, George Rogers, William Patton, James Boyd was patrolled at Graham. The Scotts were in other tents.

That night the game began of forcing Lucian Murray to confess. About 11 o'clock Col. Burgen took out William Patton first; in about an hour George Rogers; at one they called for Murray, demandiug confession in regard to Ku Klux, and asking him to break his oath and his most sacred honor.

"Leaving J. G. Albright and Jas. Foust in the tent, not taking them at all, six or seven men took me to Col. Burgen's tent, where he demanded a confession. I refused. They said they had hung two —— rascals for not making a confession and if I didn't they'd hang me. I refused again. They put a rope around my neck, took me to the woods east of the railroad—J. R. Ireland's place now—saying: 'We have just hung Patton and Rogers and we intend to hang you if you don't confess.'

"They tied my hands behind me, threw the rope over a limb and stretched me up, letting me down in a minute, after choking me well. They again demanded confession. I refused. The second time they did the same. I refused again. The third time I was hung till unconscious. When I came to, I was lying on the ground, my clothes torn off and my enemies rubbing me. When I came to, so that I could stand, they put the rope around my neck the fourth

time, demanding a confession. Said Col. Burgen: 'If you don't confess I'll hang you till 9 o'clock to-morrow, then bury you under the tree upon which you hung. Have you any word to leave your friends?" Said Mr. Murray: "I have no confession to make, no word to leave my friends: but if you hang me you will pay the same penalty before twenty-four hours yourself." Colonel Burgen studied a little while, then said: "Well, you are a young man, and I don't want to hang you. I want to give you another chance—till 8 o'clock to morrow night.' I was carried to the tent where Albright and Foust were. They were not taken out. Rogers and Patton, we thought, were killed, but they were only tied out. At sun-up they were brought in."

At 9 o'clock the next night Colonel Burgen and his men tried again to make Mr. Murray confess, with pistols drawn in his face. "I would not yield. I never once thought of doing it. I did not care to confess. They never asked me again.

"I was kept (at Burlington) there six days, then carried to Raleigh and put under Colonel Clark's guard; nobody taken from Alamance but little Dr. Wilson, William Patton and me.

"I stayed at Raleigh several days. Colonel Clark demanded a confession. I said no. Then I was carried to W. W. Holden's private office. He demanded a confession. I refused. He offered me a thousand dollars for all I knew about the Ku Klux. I told Holden I was not for sale.

"Governor Holden told Colonel Clark to send me home till further orders. There I remained until United States Judge Brooks issued a writ of habeas corpus ordering us—75 or 100—Ku Klux before him for trial. State courts could not try us. We were tried in Salisbury and released.

"That fall Holden was impeached. I was summoned to Raleigh at the commencement of that trial. We had to bear our own expenses.

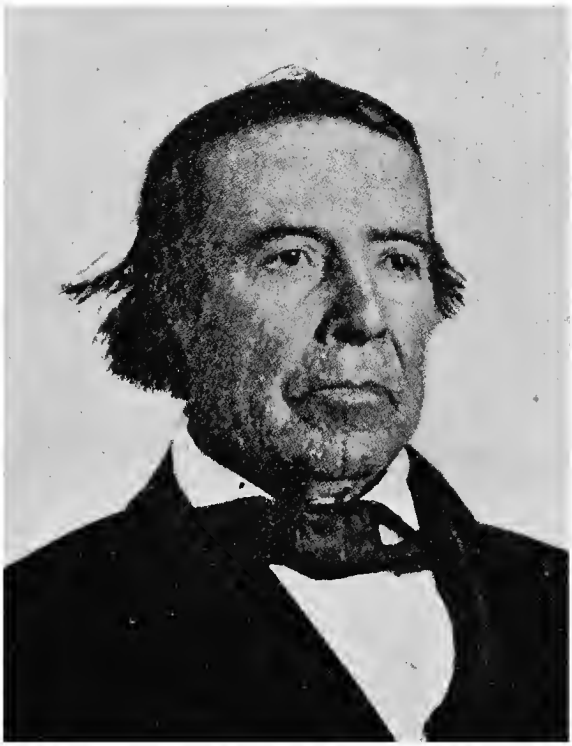
"As soon as that trial was over I was summoned to Washington City before the Outrage Committee, with Messrs. Edwin M. Holt, Daniel Worth, David Kerr, and George Rogers; the Republicans were Messrs. W. R. Albright, Col. W. A. Albright, Jimmy Fonville, Sauren Bradshaw. Among the negroes were Cas. Holt and Alex Ruffin.

"The Outrage Committee decided in favor of the Democrats, that there was no racial trouble existing between the whites and negroes South."

Mr. Murray resides in East Burlington—a gentleman, unassuming, sympathetic. He overseers a squad of hands in working the public roads—hard work. At the close of the war he had fifteen hundred dollars in gold. He might have been rich had he invested that in cotton or some like commodity, when using it to pay his expenses of living, while being forced around to make confession at the knees of the Priests of Tyranny.

Mr. Murray has never been given a public office, except road overseer in August sunshine, at a paltry pittance. But he is a kindly, happy man, courageous still and true as steel.

Last winter he went North to have an operation performed. A great lump as large as a quart measure had grown on his neck—the result of his hanging at the hands of Kirk's men. At the hospital he was told that he had one chance to live and nine to die. He had suffered intensely; could not eat or sleep. He chose to risk it. His jugular vein was cut in two. He is too brave to die. Truly, he ought to live forever—a man of his word and one who is not at all afraid.



COL. JOHN STOCKARD.

PART II.

FAMILY HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

ALBRIGHT FAMILY HISTORY.

The House of Hapsburge and Lorain derive their origin from—

Ethico I., Duke of Alsatico, by Childeric, whose blood flows through the veins of—

Adelbert, Ethico II.

Hugh, Count of Alsatico.

Goutran, Count of Hapsburg, died 945.

Landeriman, died 971.

Bathoton, died 1027.

Weheras, died 1096.

Otho II. King IV.

Albert III (The Merciful), 1273, married Ida.

Rodolph I., Count of Hapsburg, married Agnes Staff.

Albrert, called Albrecht ("The Wise"), died 1240.

Rodolph II., "The Crimes," killed 1273. He married first Agnes of Hohenburg, then Agnes of Burgundy. Their eight children were: Hedgwigh, or Otho IV; Judith, Mercatas King of Bohemia; Albert, called Albrech I, killed 1308; his wife was Elizabeth of Casenthing; Agnes married Albert, Duke of Saxony; Rodolph married Agnes of Bohemia, Matilda died 1323; Clenarton—Charles Martel.

When southern Germany, Switzerland and France were laid waste by the thirty years' war, many families left to search for homes elsewhere. Some settled by the way, but eventually came to America. About Lake Lamond was their old home.

Among many other emigrants they came and were first colonized in Virginia, in 1620. In 1740 there were Albrights in Albany, New York. In Buffalo, New York, there is an Albright homestead over a hundred years in the family. These Albrights came from Canada to this

ROYAL CASTLE OF ALBRECHTSBURG.

place. In New Berlin, Pa., there is a religious denomination founded by Jacob Albright—the Evangelical Association, from which the United Evangelical Church sprang. It is somewhat like the Methodist Episcopal. Their seminary, "Central College," of New Berlin, Pa., was in operation as early as 1855; it is co-educational.

The Albrights, usually, are perfect brunettes, with curly hair and brilliant eyes. They are fond of music, love money, and usually have it to spend. They love to rule, and make good leaders: A large per cent. of the people of Alamance have Albright blood in them.

The ancestor to whom we trace was Hendrich Albrech, born 1716, married Anna Folsom. They had five children:

I. John, went to Pennsylvania; the only one to stay there.

II. Jacob, lived in New York.

III. Frederick, New York and Pennsylvania.

IV. Phillip, New York and Pennsylvania.

V. Henry, New York and Pennsylvania.

I will consider only the descendants of John and Jacob, and for convenience will take Jacob first.

Jacob Albright's children were four—Jacob, John, Frank and Amos. They all lived in New York at first.

1. Jacob went to Plymouth county, Pa. His children were Samuel Albright, Elizabeth Albright, Sara Albright, Martha Albright, Margaret Albright and Ella Albright (married Samuel Rowand).

2. John Albright went to Canada 1800.

3. Frank went to Canada; was at Warnock 1802.

4. Amos went to Ontario. His children were Jacob Albright, John Albright, Susanna Albright, Peggy Albright, Molly Albright, Lena Albright, Kate Albright and Nancy Albright.

Now Jacob's brother John had sons—

1. Ludwig, born 1731, Nov. 11. (See his family.)

2. Henry.

3. Jacob, born 1748.

4. Was Capt. William Albright their brother? (See Stoner's and St. Paul's church records.)

Jacob Albright (born 1748) married Sophia Katharine Welder (born 1749). They came from Pennsylvania to Orange county, N. C., before the Revolutionary War. They had eight children—

1. Sophia A. married Ludwig Clapp; had one son, John.
2. Jacob married Sallie Wolf and settled where George M. Albright now lives on Rock Creek. They had children—
   a. William, married Miss Polly Wood, at whose death he married Nellie Stockard. They lived east of Bethel Church.
   b. John, married Miss Reitzell, moved to Texas and was scalped by the Indians.
   c. Solomon, married Sallie Fogleman, settled at Sandy Run.
   d. Betsy, married John Fogleman, settling on their land lying west and against Friendship church and Academy lots.
   e. Nancy, married David Coble, settling on the land now owned by Henry Holt's heirs, but moving to west bank of Haw River, where Nathaniel Roberson now lives.
   f. Polly, married Peter Shoffner, settled at Edwin Holt place, on Stinking Quarter.
   g. Katie, married Capt. John Albright, settled on Stinking Quarter, south of Walter Holt's barn; later moved to Mississippi.
   h. Sophia, married Henry Loy.
3. John married Lizzie Graves, settled at J. R. Garrett place. Their children—
   a. Elizabeth married "Brickhouse" George Clapp; settled near Brick Church.
   b. Barbara married John Foust; settled near Law's Church. Her second husband was Henry Garrett. They lived on her father's land.

c. Penna married first Wm. Clapp, a prominent man; her husband died, leaving her with one child, Abram. Then she married Henry Swing.

4. Joseph A. married Barbara Basin, settled where Capt J. A. Albright now lives. They had three children.

a. Sallie married Jas. Nicholson and moved to Georgia.

b. John married Betsy Albright settled first on south side of Great Alamance, then near Spring Meeting House, at length went to Indiana.

c. Andrew married Sallie Shoffner, at her death he married Winnie Isley.

5. Daniel A. married Katy Loy. They had nine children.

a. Jacob Albright married Sallie Albright.

b. George married Patsy Albright.

c. William.

d. Sophia A. married Daniel Albright.

e. Daniel married Millie Holt.

f. Henry married Lettie Foust.

g. Lewis married Elizabeth Albright.

h. Elias married Tempe Hobbs.

i. Joel.

6. Henry married Mary Gibbs. They had six children.

a. Jacob married Sallie Nease.

b. Nicholas married Annie Rogers.

c. Katie married John Stockard.

d. Lizzie married Wm. Sharp.

e. Joseph married Nancy Whitsett.

f. Polly married George Clendenen.

7. George Albright married Katie Holt. They had ten children.

a. William married Louisa Wood.

b. Polly married Seymour Puryear.

c. Hannah married Anderson Thompson.

d. Alex married Rachael Thompson.

e. Lettie married John Patterson.

f. Nellie married Billy Eulis.

g. Tamar married Enoch Crutchfield.
h. Alvis married Polly Stockard.
i. Michael married Cornelia Clendenen.
j. Sallie married James Albright.

8. Katy married John Sharp.
a. Mary married Jacob Friddle.
b. Katy married John Cole.
c. Penna married Mr. Mangum.
d. Barbara married Duncan Cameron.
e. Sallie.

William and his wife Louisa Wood Albright—
a. Elizabeth married Lewis Albright—four children.
b. Julia married David Carter—nine children.
c. Margaret married Calvin Johnson.
d. Tamar married Larkin Vestal—two children.
e. Durant Hatch married Sylvina Siler—Walter Hatch, Henry Lee, Loretta, Decette, Frank, William, Adolphus, Bertha, Maud Durant.
f. Wm. Gaston married Ann Trolinger.
g. Elenor married Thomas C. Dixon.
h. Mary married Wm. Johnson—one son Robert. A. J. Jones—two children.
i. Martha married John Wood—three children.
j. Emily Ann married W. J. Stockard—seven children.
k. Captain Henry of 61.

LUDWICK married Anna Maria Keller. Their children were eight—John, Anna Barbara, Phillip, Jacob, John Ludwig, Catharine, George, Daniel.

Anna Barbara married Elias Powell, whose children were George, Elias, Ben, Phillip.

George Powell's children are Nelson Albright Powell (married May Perkins Sumpter), Joseph T. Powell, John Powell, Dr. Abney Powell, James E. Powell, Geo. Sumpter Powell (married Alice Blackwelder, Asheville, N. C.)

Anna Barbara's brother Daniel's children were Sarah, (married Dr. Wm. Montgomery), whose son is Dr. D. A. Montgomery.

HENRY was the sixth child of Jacob Albright, (see above). His children and grandchildren are in order thus:

I. Jacob married Sallie Nease, moved to Bedford county, Tenn.

a. Jerome.

b. Candice.

II. Nicholas married Annie Rogers.

a. Jas. married Sallie Albright—William Albright;

b. John Gibbs married Nancy Jane Scott, daughter of Hon. John Scott. Their oldest child was Mrs. Margaret Albright Stockard.

c. William married (1) Barbara Basin, (2) Sallie Freeland.

d. Henry married (1) Hanna Kirkpatrick, (2) Mrs. Katy Long.

III. Katy married John Stockard, his second wife.

a. Jane married Jacob Long. Their children—D. A. Long, W. S. Long, B. F. Long, J. A. Long, Geo. Long, Bettie Clendenen.

b. Gibbs married Polly Johnson. Their children—John, Henry, Jane, Samuel, Robert, Julia Ann, James, Jackson, Jerome.

c. Polly married Coble.

d. Peggy married Bradshaw. Their children—George, Samuel and Michael.

e. Nancy married Clapp.

f. William married Cornelia Whitsett, moved to Missouri.

g. Lettie Ann married J. R. Garrett.

h. John Richard married (1) Cornelia Kirkpatrick, (2) Sallie Dixon.

IV. Lizzie Albright married Wm. Sharp.

a. Henry married (1) Miss Finely, (2) Miss Glass.

b. Jerry married Jane Albright.

c. Eli married Miss Tate.

d. William married Miss Isley.

e. John married (1) Steele, (2) Isley.

f. Mary married Philip Isley.
g. Elizabeth married Jerry Sharp.
V. Joseph married Nancy Whitsett.
a. Jane married Anthony Rich.
b. Elizabeth.
c. Mary married Craven.
d. William.
e. Gibbs.
f. Katharine.
g. Kizzie.
h. Youthy.
i. Emsley.
VI. Polly married George Clendenen.
a. Mellisia married (1) John Staley—W. W. Staley.
(2) Archibald Cook—John, Duncan, Bob.
b. George married Mary Roberson.
c. J. N. H. married Bettie Long.

HON. WILLIAM ALBRIGHT was born October 1, 1791, and raised near Mt. Hermon Church. He died October 5, 1856. In his youth he lived some time in eastern Carolina. When he returned he married Louisa Wood. His occupation was farming and merchandising. He had a wide acquaintance with leading men of his time and country. Rencher, at one time Provisional Governor of Mexico and later a congressman, was among his friends. He was good to the poor, left thousands of dollars uncollected. He was of a compromising nature, was loved by everybody and was voted for by others besides his own party men, the Whigs.

Hon. William was a Whig indeed, for "Whig" means progress. He organized the first Temperance Society in North Carolina. It still lives—the "Pleasant Hill Temperance Society," the very oldest in the State. His temprance views was due to an old man named White from Haw Fields. He was very likely the first candidate for public office in North Carolina who did not treat and who would not use whiskey out on the campaign. The first

railroad meeting in North Carolina was held at the home of William Albright. There Archibald Murphy, Dr. Joseph Caldwell and others of our "simple great ones gone forever and ever by" met and discussed plans of building a railroad from Morehead through the centre of the State to the mountains, said Hon. Giles Mebane, "it would have reached Asheville in the end."

William Albright strongly opposed the repealing of the Missouri Compromise. He wrote his sentiments to Judge Carr. "There never would have been any war about slavery," said his son, Dr. Albright, "if it had not been for officious meddling."

Capt. Henry Clay Albright, son of William, was born July 13, 1842. His father was the popular Whig Representative and Senator from Chatham County before the war of '61, as also was his brother Wm. Gaston Albright.

No brighter nor purer youth was ever raised in North Carolina than Capt. Henry Albright. When the war of '61 came on he was among the first to volunteer in one of the first companies gotten up in North Carolina, "The Chatham Boys." He helped to raise this company and left home as second Lieutenant, in Vance's Regiment. Soon after he became Captain. He won the high regard of Vance, and was to have been his private secretary. When Vance's forces were at New Bern he was sent home to gather recruits. He wrote to Vance saying he could get no troops around Cane Creek for they were a nest of Tories, all on the other side. The Yankees captured the Confederate train, intercepted his letter, and published it in all the northern newspapers.

Capt. Henry Albright loved Vance and told a pleasing incident of that great man's sympathy for his private soldiers. After the New Bern fight he came across one of Captain Henry's men, Jack Waters, wounded. Taking him up behind him on his horse he carried him to a safe place and left him. Waters was never heard of since.

Capt. Albright was in many battles. He went into the battle of Gettysburg with one hundred men and came out with only six. He was wounded at the Squirrel Level skirmish near the Johnson house not far from Petersburg, and died in twenty-seven days. His wound was in his head, his hat bears the bullet-marks and blood. He died 1864. Dr. Albright has his hat and uniform, also a sword he captured from a Union officer of rank. In the pocket of his coat is to be found a copy of the Fayetteville Observer containing Vance's proclamation calling in deserters.

*LUDWICK Albright, was born November 11th, 1731.
Anna Martha Keller, was born November 11th, 1733.
They were married August 18th, 1751.
Their first born, John Albright, was born October 21st, 1752.
Anna Barbara Albright, was born June 18th, 1754.
Phillip Albright, was born February 13th, 1756.
Jacob Albright, was born November 8th 1758.
John Ludwick Albright, was born February 19th, 1761.
Catharine Albright, was born August 15th, 1763.
George Albright, was born January 18th, 1766.
Daniel Albright, was born January 30th, 1771.
Elizabeth Clapp, was born January 21st, 1774.

Daniel Albright married Elizabeth Clapp, October 9th, 1792.
Sarah Albright, was born December the 1st, 1797, and Married Dr. William Montgomery, April the 28th, 1814.
John Albright, died September the 25th, 1826.
Barbara Albright, married Elias Powell of Burke County, Asheville or Culpepper County.
Philip Albright, died November the 22nd, 1820.
Jacob Albright, died September the 4th, 1839.
Ludwick Albright, died April the 29th, 1816.

*Taken from the old German Bible now at Dr. Montgomery's.

Catharine Albright, died March the 15th, 1839.
George Albright, died August the 27th, 1835.
Daniel Albright, died—

Note: The above is a fac simile of statement taken from the old German Bible now in hands of Dr. D. A. Montgomery. Dr. D. H. Albright owns its companion, that is, Jacob Albright's Bible brought from Germany both of them, and very well preserved.

CHAPTER III.

Ludwig Albright was born 1731, November 11, and died November 16, 1810, being seventy-nine years old.

Anna Maria Keller was born November 11, 1733. and died June 10, 1803, being seventy years old. They were married August 18, 1751, raised eight children.

I. John Albright their first child was born October 21, 1752, and died September 25, 1826, being 73 years old.

II. Anna Barbara Albright was born June 18, 1754 and died —— ——

III. Phillip Albright was born February 13, 1756, and died 1825.

IV. Jacob Albright was born November 8, 1758, and died September 1839.

V. John Ludwig Albright was born February 17, 1761, and died April 1816.

VI. Catharine Albright was born August 16, 1763, and died March 1839.

VII. George Albright was born January 18, 1760, and died August 1835.

Ludwig Albright lived and died near Alamance factory, John his son lived near by.

Jacob went to Tennessee (or Georgia?)

Anna Barbara married Elias Powell and went to Burke County, North Carolina.

George was a gunsmith and lived at the Van Montgomery place.

Daniel Albright and his wife Elizabeth Clapp Albright, had a daughter—Sara, who married Dr. William Montgomery. Dr. William Montgomery was born 1788; Sara Albright, his wife, was born 1797. The dates of the birth of the children are: Nancy Elizabeth, 1815; Sara Louisa, 1816; Daniel Archibald, 1819; Delilah Albright, 1820;

James Rudy 1823; Mary Ann, 1826; Martha Harriet, 1828; Cornelia Riley, 1833; Barbara Maria, 1836; William Van, 1840.

Lugwig Albright had a son Jacob born 1758, and went to Tennessee. . Did he go to Georgia in 1812? One Jacob Albright from Orange County, North Carolina, went there in 1812 I have no account of what became of Ludwig's sons, Jacob and John Ludwig Albright. A Jacob Albright married Mary Dixon. Their children were: Oswald, Orange, Welder, Matilda, Meranda, Caroline (who married J. R. Lewell), Jacob A. and Jonathan.

Oswald has a son, W. H. Albright of Luthersville, Georgia, his son is Jacob Amos Albright.

The Jacob Albright who went to Georgia from Orange County North Carolina, in 1812, had several children when he moved, among whom was a Jacob.

CHAPTER IV.

MONTGOMERY FAMILY.

Scotch-Irish; emigrated from Mongomo, in Scotland; came to Pennsylvania about 1680. Wm. Montgomery came from Pennsylvania to Guilford county, N. C., locating near North Buffalo, three miles from Bethel church, before the Revolution. His wife rode here on horseback from Reading, Pa. They had but one son, whose name was William. They are buried at Bethel church, in Guilford.

William was married twice. His first wife was a Miss Gray. They had four children—William, Hugh, Patterson and Hannah.

William married Sara Albright, only daughter of "Postmaster Daniel" Albright. He was born 1789, died 1843, buried at Brick church. He was a physician, lived at Liberty, laid off and named the town of Liberty, in Randolph county, N. C.

He moved to Burlington, a waste county. Only a path led by it then, running from the east to Greensboro, or Guilford Court House. William Montgomery was a Democrat, elected as Senator for ten terms in annual succeeding sessions. He was only once beaten in the election—by James Mebane, a Whig, the father of Giles Mebane. Hon. William's first opponent was Hon. Michael Holt. He was a member of the United States Congress eight terms. His district was composed of Wake, Person and Orange. He was first elected over Daniel M. Barringer of Wake; next over Washington Haywood of Wake, an able lawyer and brilliant orator; then over William A. Graham.

Congressman Montgomery went to Washington on horseback, fording the river at Harper's ferry. He was in Congress at the time of the establishment of the sub-treasury

department and favored President Jackson's movement in regard to it.

Mr. Montgomery and his wife, Sara Albright, had ten children, three sons and seven daughters—only two living, Dr. Wm Van and Dr. Daniel A.

I. Nancy Elizabeth married Gen. Benj. Trollinger; three children—
   1. Sallie married Mr. Stallings.
   2. John died single.
   3. Fanny married Matt. Elder.

II. Sara married Mr. Bolden; no children.

III. Daniel A. married Josephine Berry, daughter of Capt. Berry of Orange, a Senator when Alamance was divided and the N. C. Railroad run. They had seven children—
   1. John Berry Montgomery married Laura Hardin.
   2. Ida Estelle married Ludwig Somers of Burlington.
   3. William I. married Esper Sellars; live in Greensboro, N. C.
   4. Rosa Bessie married Henry Lafayette Holt of Burlington.
   5. Walter Lee, of Chicago, was a soldier at the fall of Santiago, Cuba.
   6. James Patterson married Elizabeth Turrentine, daughter of Capt. Jas. A. Turrentine; live in Burlington.
   7. Thomas C. married Julia Elizabeth Howland; live at Graham.

IV. Delilah married Benj. Roney; three children—
   1. Fanny married John Willis.
   2. Mollie married Sidney Holt.
   3. Daniel was killed in war of '61.

V. James Rudy Montgomery married Cornelia Trollinger They had four children—
   1. Elizabeth married Elbridge Freeland.
   2. Sallie died single.
   3. Daniel married Miss Trollinger.
   4. James not married.

VI. Mary Ann.

VII. Martha Harriet.

VIII. Cornelia married Wesley Holt, one son, James Holt of St. Louis.

IX. Barbara Maria died single.

X. William Van married Anna Jordan, of Philadelphia.

To go back, Dr. Congressman William Montgomery had two brothers one sister—Hugh, Patterson and Hannah.

II. Hugh, brother of Hon. William, volunteered and went to the war of 1812. Returning from the war he changed his name, calling himself Hugh Kyle. He was for ten years post-master in Asheville, Burke county. Then moved to Rome, Ga. He was a harness maker.

III. Patterson—James Patterson Montgomery—was a fine cabinet maker—made cymbals. He married Sarah Brower, of Liberty, a daughter of Hon. John Brower, a Congressman. They had two sons and two daughters. Moving to Fulton county, Ill., he died about 1845. One son was killed in war of '61; one daughter married Rev. Sidney Y. McMasters, of Randolph county, N. C., first a Methodist Protestant minister then became an Episcopalian. He was a professor of language in a college of Iowa. One daughter married the sheriff of Fulton County, Ill. One son died single.

IV. Hannah married Joseph Bennefield, of Guilford county, N. C., moved to Georgia in 1812, thence to Maryland, and died eighty-six years old

Dr. Daniel A. Montgomery is one of the oldest residents of Burlington. His great grandfather, his grandfather, brothers, sisters and children have already been mentioned. He was for many years a physician with a very large practice. He represented his people many times in the General Assembly. Dr. Montgomery was a Democrat, but he felt no hide-bound servitude to party principles. Though a Democrat he favored the Whig idea of progress and assured the people he was for internal improvement. In 1848 he was elected

by a two hundred majority—a very unusual surplus in Orange county where the elections were close—six or eight was considered a good majority. In the Legislature of 1849 he, of course, true to his promise and to his own instinct of right principle, voted for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad. He was at one time elected to oppose the No-nothings. He was the first to advocate the stock law in Alamance, then very unpopular. He also was the first to favor working the public roads by taxation.

Dr. Montgomery is a man opposed to all forms of imperialism. He has opposed the election of municipal office holders by the Legislature. He is an old time, high toned gentleman; courtly in his bearing, kindly in his speech, rather tall, straight, with gold gray hair and blue eyes.

CHAPTER V.

HON. GILES MEBANE.

Hon. Giles Mebane was born in Orange county, now Alamace, in February 1809. He graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1832. In 1837 he married Miss *Mary C. Yancey, daughter of Hon. Bartlett Yancey, of Caswell County. He moved to Caswell from Alamance in the fall of 1865.

Mr. Mebane was a statesman. His first term in the State Legislature was as a member of the House of Representatives from Orange county in the year 1842. For several years he continued to represent that county in the General Assembly until 1850. Mr. Mebane said with pride in April 1899, "I was a Whig. I was for internal improvements; and I worked hard in the Legislature for the North Carolina Railroad. I knew what it meant for the country." Then there were five members from Orange; Mr. Mebane was the only one voting for the appropriation. He said, "Col Stockard worked for the division of the county, Alamance, from Orange; but I worked for the railroad." "I took a contract and built six miles of it through Orange," that part running by Mebane, North Carolina. He was director of this road for eighteen years.

In 1858 he was a member of the House, and in 1861 he was in the Secession Convention. He was speaker of the Senate from 1861 to 1865. He was then Representative from Alamance and Randolph counties. He was a member of the "Andrew Johnson Convention" in 1865. He served many years as Chairman of the County Courts, succeeding Judge Ruffin. In 1879 he served on the Committee of State Debt, and several other important committees. He took a very decided part devising and maturing plans to compromise and settle the State debt. His plans were

*Sister to Mrs. Virginia Swepson.

wise and received support. He was the oldest member of the General Assembly in 1879, and had twenty years more of life.

His familiar friends were such men as Judge Murphy, Judge Ruffin, Governor Graham, etc. He said of Badger, "He was the greatest man I ever saw." He said, "Badger considered the battle of Alamance to be the first of the Revolution; that Badger was at a celebration at the Alamance Battle Ground and spoke to the people in a sort of patriotic campmeeting. (Mr. William Harden says he remembers the time Badger was there),"

Mr. Mebane died in the spring of 1899, having lived through the nineteenth century. His life had been one of service. He retained his cherry disposition and mental vitality. He lived when men were great and nobility was not starved out of humanity. What a galaxy of great ones then! Alamance had her share, Murphy, Ruffin, Edwin M. Holt, Jonathan Worth, Gen. Trollinger, Col. Stockard, Hon. Wm. Albright, etc. How sweet to be like Mr. Giles Mebane, honored and happy and wise when old; for he was

> "A man with heart, head, hand,
> Like those of the simple great ones gone
> Forever and ever by,
> One still strong man in a blatant land,
> Whatever they call him, what care I,
> Aristocrat, democrat, autocrat—one
> Who can rule and dare not lie."

Dr. Benjamin T. Mebane was born in Orange county, May 28th, 1823. He was prepared for college at Caldwell Institute, Graham, North Carolina, and graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1847, together with Rev. Mr. T. E. Skinner, Gen. M. W. Ransom, Gen. J. J. Pettigrew and a number of other prominent gentlemen. He married September 8th, 1857, Miss Fannie Kerr, daughter of Maj. James Kerr of Caswell county. In March 1850, he graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He was a very successful physician. In 1879 Dr. Mebane was a member of the House of Representatives.

CHAPTER VI.

HOLT FAMILY.

A man's work is his best judge. By their fruits ye shall know them. Not what he would do, but what he does, is what actually exalts him. The strenuous efforts of one brave man made Alamance county rank first, in the whole South, perhaps, in cotton manufacturing. The sagacity and energy of Mr. E. M. Holt had a crystalizing influence on the natural resources of Alamance, bringing civilization out of chaos. His sons were at work while others were galloping up and down the road with a shotgun on their shoulders. His life is a simple story of industry, thrift and forethought, of brawn and brain combined. Good for him who concentrates the forces around him and does it long enough. It is not that he erected piles of brick and mortar, a monument to his name, but that in imagination and close calculation he began cotton manufacturing in Alamance and in North Carolina and set that trembling nurseling firmly on its feet. If cotton manufacturing had been begun in the twenties instead of the forties there would have been no civil war.

Enumerate some of the effects of Edwin M. Holt's ideal. That those effects consist of material things is granted. But who has contributed anything immaterial, since life itself is hardly reality? It is worth much to a community to nourish the crafts of masonry and carpentry.

The Holts have given employment of some sort, directly or indirectly, to at least one-fourth of the people in Alamance. They have helped the people to live comfortably housed, clothed and fed. They pay most of the taxes; they work for their honors. They built the towns of Burlington and Haw River; without them would either exist as towns? I hardly think it. Both towns have sprung up with a

THOS. M. HOLT.

magic growth like trees by the river. The Granite Manufactory consumes fifty dollar's worth of coal per day besides its water power. Gov. Thomas M. Holt was a like Agricola of whom Tacitus said he strengthened and adorned all he touched. Holt's plaids are the pride of the market. They have found their way all around the world. When the Philippine ladies begin to dress as they ought and the Chinese learn to reach forward and not backward, there will be a greater demand. It is easy to see what China and the Philippines mean to employer and employees of the cotton-raising and manufacturing world.

What the Flemish have been to England, what the Venetians have been to Southern Europe, that are the Holts to Alamance and to North Carolina. The loom has done more for our civilization than the negro ever could do. It is high art to make raw cotton into an adornment and comfort for humanity.

Michael Holt was the patriarch of the Holts in Alamance. He belonged to the Lutheran Church at St. Paul's, near Alamance Creek. It was about 1750 (?) that he came from the old country, through Pennsylvania, to Alamance. Holt is from the same root as Holstein, and Holland. Mr. Holt was a wealthy planter, his land extending from Greensboro almost to Hillsboro, with his homestead about in the centre, on the Great Alamance. On his plantation was fought the Battle of Alamance.

His friend Mr. Roan of Hillsboro once asked Mr. Holt how much he would take for his land. "Gold dollars, gold dollars, by ging," was the characteristic reply, "gold dollars enough to cover it and them laid down edgewise!" But Michael Holt's love of land and money was not exceeded by his generosity. He was an agreeable and popular man, loved talking and fond of a joke. Mr. Henderson of Rowan was a great friend of his. Once his eighteen-miles-away neighbors decided to pay him a joke. They called and said his friend Henderson was being persecuted

and was suffering want. Mr. Holt replied that no friend of his should suffer while he could help him out. So he filled his great old saddle pockets with money and set out for Rowan on horseback. After riding a mile or more he noticed a hole in his saddle-bags, and gold dollars dropped all along, as the horse had trotted pretty fast, a golden stream behind him.

Michael Holt's home was a hotel on the Hillsboro and Salisbury road. They say he was a "good feeder." He was a large slave-holder and agriculturist. Michael Holt, says Lossing's History, was a fine old Deutchman and a gentleman commanding great respect. He was buried on the Dr. Pleas. Holt place (his own land), near Burlington cemetery.

Michael Holt was twice married—first, to Miss O'Neill. They had two sons and a daughter, Nellie, who married Mr. Shoffner. His second wife was Miss Jane Lockhart. Their children—

1. Isaac married Letta Scoot. (Her father and mother are buried on the Ruffin farm, in Alamance. On their tomb is this inscription:

> "Here lie John Scott and his wife Letta
> On the land they got from Latta.")

Mr. Seymour Holt of Graham is their descendant.

2. Joshua married and moved to Tennessee.
3. Michael married Miss Rachael Raney.
4. William married Sallie Steele.
5. Polly married Mr. Thompson, lived west of Bellmont.
6. Nancy married Mr. Finley, lived west of Bellmont.
7. Peggy married Mr. Turrentine.

William and Sallie Steele Holt's family—

a. Samuel.

b. Joseph married Laura Boone; lived between Graham and Alamance factory.

c. Michael married Ann Webb of Hillsboro. They lived where Mr. Thos. Foust does, one mile from Graham.

d. John married Catharine Trollinger; lived in Randolph county, on Deep River.

e. Milton married Martha Mebane and settled in Arkansas.

f. Joshua.

g. Mary married Isaac Foust and settled near Ramseur, N. C.

h. Pleasant married Meta Long; he died in Jacksonville, Fla.

i. Sarah married Peter Harden of Graham. Their children—

1. Ann Holt Harden, married twice—first, Mr. Ely of Virginia; their son is Peter Harden Ely. Second time she married Mr. Crawford.
2. Sallie married Mr. King of Florida.
3. Mary married Mr. Jim Turner, Graham.
4. Cora married Mr. John Kernodle of Graham.
5. Lura married Mr. John Montgomery of Graham.
6. Junius Harden married Lula Graham.
7. Peter Harden, Graham, N. C.

Michael Holt II lived at the old homestead. Elections and tax gatherings were held at his home. He was a man of some education and a writer of note in the Hillsboro Record. He married Miss Rachel Raney, sister of Mrs. Thomas Sellars. Their father, Rev. Able Raney, was buried in his family graveyard near the Graham depot on Mr. June Harden's place.

Their children—

1. Nancy married Mr. Carrigan.
2. Jane married Mr. John Holt.
3. Edwin M. married Miss Emily Fariss.*
4. William married Miss Gray.

There were others who died young.

Mr. E. M. Holt's children—

1. Governor Thos. M. Holt—Mrs. Cora Laird, Mrs. Daisy

*Mrs. E. M. Holt is now 92 years old.

Haywood, Mrs. Ella Wright, *Charley Holt, Thomas Holt.

2. Mr. James Holt, Burlington, N. C. His children—Messrs. Will, Walter, Capt. Sam, Rob, Ed, Jim, Earnest; seven sons and two daughters, Misses Lou and Daisy.
3. Mr. Alfred Holt.
4. Mr. William Holt, of Charlotte, N. C.
5. Mr. L. Banks Holt. His daughters are—Mrs. Dr. Mebane, Greensboro, Mrs. M. Whorton, Mrs. H. W. Scott, Mrs. J. K. Mebane, Mrs. Giles Mebane, Misses Louise and Mattie.
6. Mrs. Fannie Williamson married Dr. Willliamson—Mr. Ed. Williamson, Mrs. Emma Wenifee, Lawrence, Finley, Walter, Banks.
7. Mrs. Mary Williamson married Capt. Jim Williamson—Ada, William, Jim, Blanch Spencer, of Virginia.
8. Mrs. Emma White—Harvey, Will, Madaline.
9. Mr. Lawrence S. Holt married Miss Erwin.

The children of Michael Holt's daughter:

Jane married Mr. John Holt. Mr. Ed. Holt and Mrs. Eliza Ann Newlin.

Mr. Jerry Holt was Michael Holt's nephew. His wife was a Foust, Sallie Foust. His children were:

1. Jerry married Sallie Foust. Their children—
   a. Barbara married George Albright.
   b. Cornelia married George Rich.
   c. Peter married Martha Wood.
   d. Tempe married Curtis.
   e. Henry married Miss Coble.
   f. Daniel married twice. (1.) Miss Letterlow—Lewis, Tom, Mrs. ———. (2.) Miss Thompson—Alex., Earnest.
   g. George married Miss Kirkpatrick.
   h. Sidney married Miss Raney.
   i. Sallie married Oliver Newlin.

*Charley Holt is a man having humanity and love of country at heart.

j. Martha married, (1) Hornaday ; (2) Spoon.
2. Capt. Wm. Holt went to Missouri.
3. John Holt married (1) Michael Holts daughter, Jane, (2) a Miss Hanks; their children—Wesley, Martin, Williamson, Dorphin, Mary Jane, Betsey, Jerry.
4. Tempe married Dr. Wm. Tarpley.
5. Lewis, killed by lightning.
6. Polly married Col. Daniel Clapp.
7. Betsy married twice, (1) Mr. Ray, (2) Mr. Turrentine.
8. Sallie married Mr. Whitaker.

CHAPTER VII.

FOUST FAMILY.

There were three Foust brothers, Peter, Daniel and George, who lived in South Alamance in the early part of the nineteenth century. They are of an old family, among the first settlers in Alamance. They belonged at Stoner's church, hence were German Reform stock. The name Foust meant lucky.

1. Peter married Miss Snotherly; their children—
   a. John married Homaday, whose children—William, John, Betsy.
   b. George married Miss McPherson and went to Tennessee.
   c. Daniel married Thompson.
   d. William died.
   e. Peter married Sallie Snotherly—Elbridge, Dock, Bettie, Sallie.
2. Daniel married Snotherly. No children.
3. George married Barbara Kivett; their children—
   a. Sallie Foust married Mr. Jerry Holt.
   b. Henry married Rebecca Mebane.
   c. George married Maria Duffie Holt, whose children are: Issac married Mary Holt in 1831; children—Mrs. Lena Harris, Mrs. Sallie Harris, Chapel Hill, N. C. Barbara Holt married James Rogers, of Brownsville, Tenn. They drove to Tennessee in a carriage in 1830. George married Ellen Foust, his first cousin, (Peter's daughter). Caroline married Calvin Graves. Morean married Sallie Golston. Mary married Jessie Graves. Thomas married Mary Robbins—Prof. Junius Foust of Goldsboro; Prof. Tom Foust, of Newbern; Miss Letitia Foust.

Letitia married John Whitsett, of Greensboro. Maria.

d. William married Katie Clapp.

e. Daniel married (1) Clapp, (2) Freeland.

f. Peter married Polly Rogers; settled south of Ruffin Place in Alamance.

g. Katie married John Clapp.

h. Barbara married Mr. Joseph Basin. Their son, Dr. Basin, of Alamance.

CHAPTER VIII.

CLENDENEN FAMILY.

The Clendenen family is Scotch. The name was originally Glen Donwin. Capt. Clendenen was a Whig of the Revolution. Joseph Clendenen had seven sons as follows:

1. William married Miss Bradshaw.
2. Alex. married Miss Freshwaters and went to Virginia.
3. George married Polly Albright.
4. Chas. married Miss Strayhorn.
5. Fisher married Miss Cook.
6. David.
7. Joseph went to Park county, Ind.

CHAPTER IX.

LINDLEY FAMILY.

Jonathan Lindley lived at what became the Jonathan Newlin homestead. He was the owner of a large tract of land about Spring Meetinghouse. He came from Pennsylvania, the son of the first Lindley who came to Alamance. They were among the first to institute Quakerism in middle Carolina. Jonathan Lindley was a pioneer in many respects. He was a merchant. His store was the first, very likely the very first in South Alamance. He inaugurated a tanyard which continued in working order until recent years. He built the old brick Mansion. His children were Jonathan Lindley, twin daughters who went to Indiana about 1810. They visited in Alamance 1850. A first cousin to these children was Thomas Lindley who married Mary Long Lindley, their son was Dr. Lindley of Indiana, a prominent physician.

CHAPTER X.

WOODY FAMILY.

The patriarch of the Woody family came to America in the Mayflower. His name was John. The common people of England had no surname then, so the passengers on the Mayflower honored him with a name; because he was an expert workman in wood—Woody.

This gentleman had two sons; what became of one is not known but the other, also called John went to Maryland where he married. Afterwards he moved to North Carolina.

John Woody was one of the first settlers here. He built Woody's ferry, at which place on Haw River was the road already laid off and used, from Hillsboro through the Stinking Quarter country to Guilford Court house country on to Salisbury a notable road, and a historic ferry over which there passed Tryon and Cornwallis with their armies and many others.

John Woody raised a large family—seven sons. James, John, Robert, Joshua, Samuel, one settled on the west side of the ferry and was killed by lightning. John Woody died without a will. Under the English Government all his property fell to his oldest son James, who divided it equally among his younger brothers.

James Woody married Miss Laughlin. Their children were Hugh, Samuel, John and eleven daughters.

Samuel first married Elenor Hadley, their children were James, Nathaniel and Joseph.

The second wife was Mary Harvey.

The third Mary Pugh, kin to Herman Husband's wife.

Hugh married first Miss Hadley. Their son was Thomas who died an old man ten or more years ago.

His second wife was an Atkinson.

The eleven daughters of James Woody were,

1. Sarah who married John Johnson. They went to Indiana.

2. Mary married John Atkinson, lived at Cane Creek. (Their children moved to Indiana.)

3. Rebecca married Picket, they settled in Indiana.

4. One married Andrews and lived at the Green Ray place.

5. Ruth married John Newlin, they went to Indiana.

6. One married Henry Picket. They went to Indiana and raised fourteen sons and one daughter. From Indiana they went to Iowa.

7. Susanna married Joseph Hadley and went to Indiana.

8. One married Macon.

The others have been forgotten.

They were Quakers, the sentiment against the abolitionist, it is likely, drove them to Indiana.

CHAPTER XI.

STAFFORD FAMILY.

The original family of Staffords came, of course, from England, settled in New York and were Episcopalians. They were English noblemen.

George Stafford came from Plymouth to Alamance county, North Carolina, in 1802. He had served in the Revolution. The Staffords were abolitionists, one of them carried on a correspondence with John Brown, a great hero of the North. His grandson is Wm. Stafford of Burlington, North Carolina, whose son is Dr. Gaston Stafford.

CHAPTER XII.

COOK FAMILY.

The Cook family came over in the Mayflower. Francis and John Cook, 1620. His son John Cook was in Petersburg Virginia, 1750, but moved to Alamance, settling on the Great Alamance, Mr. Edwin Holt's old place.

Henry Cook settled near the Daniel Holt place, 1750.

His son John (or Henry) married Miss McRae of Fayettville. He was a planter. They had five sons and two daughters.

Daniel married Miss Blackwood.

Archibald married Mrs. Staley.

Henry married Mary Bryan—Henry Monroe Cook, of Swepsonville.

Duncan married Emma Stanford.

John died.

Nancy married Judge Coble of Winston-Salem.

Julia married Andy Woods.

The Cooks were Whigs in time of the Revolution.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE PURYEAR FAMILY.

Seymour Puryear was born in Mecklenburg county, Va.

Richard Puryear of Surry, N. C., was his cousin.

Seymour Puryear owned lots of negroes; was a professional overseer of negroes. He bought the widow Glass' land and that of Hunter and Wagstaff, a thousand or more acres. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mt. Harmon, but the church split, becoming Methodist Protestant. So he founded the church at Macadonia.

Mr. Puryear was married four times; had seven daughters and no son, so his name is lost in Alamance. His first wife was Fannie Vaughn. Their children were—

Nancy, married Shoffner.

Mary, married Holt.

Eliza, married Coble.

Adline, married White.

Fanny, married Holt.

Seymour Puryear's second wife was Polly Albright. Her children were—

Peggy, who married Wm. Newlin.

Sarah Ellen, married Oliver Newlin.

His next wife was Polly Blair-Holt, Isaac Holt's widow. At her death he married Ann Royster.

JOHN NEWLIN.

CHAPTER XIV.

NEWLIN HISTORY.

Newlin, Newlan, Newland, Newlande are all one name. The family, though widely scattered, is the same. Their history has been, comparatively speaking, very well preserved.

1. Nathaniel married Mary Mendenhall, who was also from England. From these—Nathaniel and Mary—have descended all the Newlins in America.

2. John was not married.

3. Elizabeth married Mr. Burton.

4. Rachael married Mr. Jackson.

Nathaniel's wife, Mary Mendenhall Newlin, reaped a sheaf of wheat the day she was one hundred years old. She died about one hundred and two.

Their children were John and Nathaniel II. John moved to North Carolina and married Miss Pyles.

Their first son was Nathaniel, his son was Duncan and his son, Milton Newlin of Indiana.

Their second son was James, who married Deborah Lindley, and one daughter, Mary.

James and Deborah Lindley Newlin's children were: Nathaniel, married Andrew; Tommy, married a Love; John and William went to Indiana.

Jonathan was the second son of James He married Rebecca Long. Their children were James, Oliver, William, Jonathan, Thomas.

Mr. Oliver Newlin lives near Swepsonville, N. C. It seems to be a characteristic of his family to retain their vitality to an advanced age. He is a man of ability, carefulness and patriotism. He went with his father long before the war of '61 to carry a car full of negroes to a free State—Ohio. He says that in his opinion it was a curse

on civilization to turn those negroes free upon any government. He said that lot could never have been made into citizens. He was glad when he got them off his hands.

In 1150 Randolph de la Newlande was Lord of the Manor of Newlande Hall, Essex. His discendant was Nicholas Newlin, of Canterbury, England, 1580. Nicholas Newlin, Jr., born, 1630; emigrated from Cork, Ireland, to Chester county, Pennsylvania, 1683. His children were: John, Elizabeth married Mr. Burton, Rachael married Mr. Jackson, Nathaniel married Mary Mendenhall, whose children were John and Nathaniel. John's son John moved to Orange county, N. C.; married Miss Pyles. They had three children—Nathaniel, James and Mary. Nathaniel's son, Duncan and grandson Milton, live in Indiana. James married Deborah Lindley, whose children were five. Nathaniel married Andrews, Thomas married Love (his grandson, Thos. E., is president of Oregon College) John and William went to Indiana, Jonathan Newlin (see picture) married Rebecca Long. Their children, James married Eliza Ann Holt. Oliver married (1) Miss Puryear, (2) Sallie Holt, William married Miss Puryear, Jonathan married Miss Farlow, (Richmond, Ind)

These are quakers of ye olden time found in the Cane Creek Monthly Meeting Birth-book:

JOHN LONG, son of James and Ann Long, was born in the State of New York, 20th March, 1761.

Mary, his wife, daughter of John and Ann Clark, was born in Chester county, Penn., 30th December, 1753.

Nancy, their daughter, was born in London county, Va., 27th March, 1788.

John, their son, was born in London county, Va., 26th February, 1785.

Rebecca, their daughter, was born in Orange county, N. C., 31st March, 1787.

James, their son, was born in Orange county, N. C., 5th April, 1789.

Sarah, their daughter, was born in Orange county, N. C., 25th April, 1790.

Polly, their daughter, was born in Orange county, N. C., 12th September, 1792.

Rachael, their daughter, was born in Orange county, N. C., 24th February, 1795.

Mary M. Long, his second wife, and daughter of William and Enice Wilson, 13th January, 1777.

Alphonso, their son, 24th November, 1818.

John Pike was born in Pasquotank county, N. C., 1702, September, 19th. In 1735 he was in Frederick county, Va., in 1749 he was at Cane Creek, Orange county, N. C.

ROBERT MORRISON, son of James and Mary Morrison, was born in Chester county, Penn., 1st July 1742.

a. Hannah, his wife, was born in Orange county, N. C., 23d January, 1757.

b. Jane, their daughter, was born in Orange county, N. C., 26th August, 1773.

c. James, their son, was born in Orange county, N. C., 16th July, 1776.

d. Katharine, their daughter was born in Orange county, N. C., 26th December, 1777.

e. William, their son, was born in Orange county, N. C., 15th September, 1779.

f. Mary, their daughter, was born in Orange county, N. C., 24th August, 1782.

g. Ruth, their daughter, was born in Orange county, N. C., 30th October, 1784.

h. Robert, their son, was born in Orange county, N. C., 19th October, 1786.

He moved to Indiana and the city of Richmond was built on his farm. He was a philanthropist. Deborah, their daughter, was born 3d April, 1791. She married Wm. Johnson. The name of Morrison and Johnson—that set of Johnsons—have died out in North Carolina. Their only representatives here are the descendants of Samuel and

Gibbs Stockard, who married daughters of William and Debora Johnson.

i. Simon, her brother, son of Robert and Mary, born 13th February, 1793.

JOHN MORROW, son of William and Rachael Morrow, was born in Orange county, N. C, 17th June, 1769.

Mary, his wife, daughter of James and Hannah Stout, was born in Orange county, N. C., 24th October, 1777.

a. Andrew, their son, was born in Orange county, N. C., 28th May, 1798.

b. Joseph, their son, was born in Orange county, N. C., 13th October, 1799.

c. Hannah, their daughter, was born in Orange county, N. C., 6th February, 1801.

d. Mary, their daughter, was born in Orange county, N. C., 27th February, 1803.

e. Ruth, their daughter, was born in Orange county, N. C., 19th June, 1806.

MARY HILL, daughter of Joseph and Ann Hill, was born 27th October, 1792.

Rachael Hill was born 16th September, 1795.

Wm. Hill was born 9th November, 1797.

Ann Hill was born 13th November, 1799.

John Hill was born 20th March, 1802.

Clark Hill was born 4th February, 1804.

Samuel Hill was born 22d February, 1806.

Daniel Hill was born 28th July, 1809.

Thomas Stubbs and Deborah Mattock were married at Cane Creek monthly meeting 3d November, 1757. Their representatives, I think, are in Richmond, Ind., Miss Mary Anna Stubbs.

CHAPTER XV

SCOTT FAMILY.

James Scott married a Mebane. They had one son, Samuel Scott. He had one son, John Scott, who married Margaret Anderson. Their children were—

1. Patsy, married John Dixon.
2. Mebane Scott, died.
3. Henderson Scott, married Mrs. Glass, nee Miss Margaret Kerr.
4. Calvin Scott, of Charlotte, N. C.
5. Jane, married Alex Allen—
    1. Fanny, married Cedar Jim Thompson—
        1. Mr. Alex. Thompson, Mt. Airy.
        2. Mrs. Lucian Murray.
        3. Mrs. Pauline Holt.
        4. Ed. Thompson.
    2. Mary Jane.
    3. John M.
    4. Alex.
6. Hannah, married Archibald Murphy, nephew of Judge Murphy and his adopted son—
    1. Sam'l, president of bank in San Francisco, Cal.
    2. Mrs. Jennie Denrick.
    3. Stanford.
7. Fannie, died single.
8. J. L. Scott, of Graham.
9. James Sidney, married Bettie Donnall.
10. Nancy Jane, married John Gibbs Albright.
11. Cornelia, married James Hunter.
12. Jennette, married Robert Hunter.

Jane Scott married Alex Allen, brother of David Kerr. They were old Revolutionary stock, and lived one and a

half miles of Haw Fields church. Their home was a lovely place. They had plenty of land, plenty of servants, plenty to live upon. Best of all, a fine woman was mistress. Their two sons moved to Arkansas. John M. Allen went to Hope, Hempstead county, Ark. Alex went to Texarkana, but lives now at Dillsboro, N. C.

W. H. TROLINGER, Haw River, N. C.

CHAPTER XVI.

TROLINGER FAMILY.

One of the first settlers in Alamance county, N. C., in the year 1745, was Adam Trolinger, who was born near the Rhine, in Germany, in 1681. From there he moved to Pennsylvania, in 1737, came on South and settled here, on the western bank of Haw River, above where the railroad now crosses the river. He entered quite a large body of land here, selecting this place on account of the water-falls, in order to catch fish, there being large quantities of them in the river at this time. He selected and allotted an acre of land for a burying place for his family, in which he was buried in 1776 at 95 years of age. His eldest son, Jacob Henry, was also born in Germany, in 1718, and came to this place with his father in 1745. He built the first grist mill on Haw River, near where the Granite factory now stands. He had two sons, John and Henry.

During the Revolutionary war Cornwallis passed here on his way to the Guilford Battle Ground and camped over night, and by taking and destroying the grain in Jacob Henry's mill, made the old gentleman very angry, and he told Cornwallis what he thought of him, whereupon Cornwallis had him tied to a tree, with a bridle bit in his mouth, so that he could neither speak nor extricate himself. They left him in this condition. He was found late in the evening and untied by a Mrs. Rippy, who chanced to come to the mill.

This treatment enraged Jacob Henry so much that he sent his oldest son, John, to a cave in Virginia (This cave he had found and explored when on his way to this State from Pennsylvania, in 1745.) to make powder to be used in the Revolutionary war. John entered and settled on 640

acres of land in Montgomery (now Pulaski) county, Va., including the cave. After sending his eldest son to Virginia, Jacob Henry sent his second son, Henry, and a young negro man named Thomas Husk, whom he owned, to Gen. George Washington, with the written message that "he hoped both together would make one good soldier," neither one being of age. Both remained in the army until the close of the war. After his return to his father's, Henry married Mary Thomas, sister to Joseph Thomas, the great evangelist, who was called the "White Pilgrim" because his apparel was always white. This Joseph Thomas traveled over this State, North Carolina, and Virginia, preaching the gospel. He finally married in the valley of Virginia and settled in Ohio. He died with smallpox in New Jersey in 1835.

Henry settled on the home plantation, near his father. He erected a toll-bridge across the river, just above the present railroad crossing, this being the main road between Hillsboro and Greensboro. He received a pension from the government from 1837 up to his death, on Feb. 29th, 1844, aged 83 years.

Thomas Husk lived with the descendants of his master, and at the age of 90 died and was buried in the family cemetery at Haw River.

John, eldest son of Henry Trolinger, was born in 1790, and grew up to manhood at his father's in the old home. He was a great advocate of education all his life. He was chairman of the county board of education and manager of the free schools until the County of Orange was divided, and afterwards held the same position in Alamance county until the Civil war. He was chairman, also, a part of the time, of the county court of Orange, and afterwards of Alamance. He advised and aided a number of young men to get an education, and was considered one of the best historians of his age. On the first of January, 1832, he commenced work on the first cotton factory built in the county,

situated on Haw River, a short distance above where Stony creek runs into the river, and turned the river into the creek, a work that was thought by others could not be done. After he built the factory, others joined him and formed a joint stock company, naming it "The High Falls Manufacturing Co." (This place is now owned by Rosenthal & Co., and called "Juanita.") He built about one mile of the N. C. R. R., west side of the river, including the high embankment at the river. He married Elizabeth Rony in 1809; to them were born five sons and five daughters. In October, 1869, this noble man passed away, and was buried by the side of his people in the family cemetery.

General Benjamin N., eldest son of John Trolinger, was born in 1810. Among the first cotton factories built in the county was the older part of the present Granite Mills at Haw River, which was built by him, 1844. He was always interested in internal improvements, and aided by his partner and brother-in-law, Dr. D. A Montgomery, got up stock for the N. C. R. R., which was commenced in 1851. They were large contractors in Alamance, Orange, Wake and Johnston counties, and had brick made and bridges built over Haw River, Black creek, and over both crossings of the Eno at Hillsboro. They also ran a steam saw-mill at Asbury and Cary, Wake county, for the purpose of cutting ties for this railroad, and being anxious to have the railroad machine shops built in Alamance county (the people of Greensboro, Guilford county, were trying to get the shops located in their county), he started on a tour for subscriptions to this end, with $500 cash from his father and some more from his brother William for a beginning. The people of the surrounding country and of Graham subscribed liberally, after being assured that no lots would be sold nor business houses built where the shops were located, a paper to this effect being written and signed, but, unfortunately, never recorded, and later on was thought to have been destroyed. He was successful in his call on the peo-

ple and bought 640 acres of land near the centre of the road, which he donated to the railroad company, the machine shops were built and named Company Shops, now called Burlington.

After completing the railroad, General Trolinger built a large hotel at Haw River, the railroad directors promising him that all trains should stop there for meals for a term of thirty years; but another hotel was built at Company Shops by the railroad company. This discontinued his hotel at Haw River and caused him to fail in 1858, and everything he had was sold. But being a man of great energy, he did not stop, but went to Clayton, Johnston county, and commenced making spirits of turpentine. This enterprise proved profitable, and needing a larger area to work in, he moved to Richmond county, where he and his father bought 5,000 acres of pine land for the purpose of making turpentine there. Being near the railroad running between Wilmington and Charlotte, he became a contractor on this railroad to aid in building it. He located on this railroad, 100 miles west of Wilmington, and named the place Old Hundred. He was successful in his work here, but when the Civil war began, in 1861, foreseeing the country would need salt, he went below Wilmington and started two separate salt works, in which he made at least thirty bushels a day. He made known to all his creditors his intention to pay off all his debts; he was paying off rapidly, and if he had lived a few years longer he would have paid everything, and been at a good starting point again. In 1861 the following paper was sent to him, signed by James D. Radcliffe, F. L. Childs and other officers of Fort Caswell:

"This is to certify that Gen. Benj. N. Trollinger rendered very great service to the Garrison at Fort Caswell as well as to the State at large, by his unremitting labours in collecting, at his own expense, negroes to aid in completing the work at this post. The purely disinterested patriotism of Gen. Trollinger should, in the opinion of the officers of

the post, secure for him the gratitude and respect of every true North Carolinian." This paper was acknowledged before a Notary Public.

In the summer of 1862, while at his salt works near Wilmington, he was taken sick with yellow fever, but, not knowing he had this disease he went from there to visit his parents at Haw River, on arriving he was quite sick, and died on September 20th, 1862, and was buried with his kindred in the family cemetery. Thus ended a noble, valuable life.

This paper was dictated by William Holt Trollinger, youngest son of John Trollinger, and brother of Gen. B. N. Trollinger. Written by W. H. Trollinger's daughter—Bessie Trollinger Stratford.

Besides the Trollingers, in naming the first settlers of Alamance county, I will mention, the Longs, Gants, Basons, Freelands, Dixons, Ronys, Kerrs, Whites, Bakers, Andersons, Thomas, Blanchards, Mebanes, Cooks, Hoffmans, Griffiths, Sellars, Crawfords, Tates, Kings and Rippys, this family were the first to introduce cattle into the county, they made a web of tow cloth, and carried it, on foot, to the southern part of the State, and exchanged it with the Scotch people there for a pair of cattle, and drove them home with them.

The Walkers were a numerous family, the older ones came here from England, and settled in the northern part of Alamance county. They were among the first to raise tobacco. There being no market here, they rolled their tobacco to Petersburg in hogsheads, it being the nearest market.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE WHITE FAMILY.

The ancestors of the Whites who live in Orange and Chatham counties, came from Scotland to Ulster, Ireland. It is said of the Scotch-Irish that in whatever community, in what ever low estate they are like cork, and always bob up on top. This is characteristic of the Whites throughout their generation.

David White, a son of that family and a Covenanter, on account of religious persecution, left Ulster, came to America, and settled in New Sweden in the valley of the Deleware river. A historian of New Sweden said that David White married Miss Girkie Cornelius, September 17, 1724, in Holy Trinity, an old Swede church.

Their first children (twins), Moses and Stephanus were born 1725. The next son Carolus was born 1727.

I. Charles (Carolus) married Margaretta Van Culin. About 1760 they moved to Chatham county, then a part of Orange county, North Carolina; settled on Tick Creek near Mt. Vernon Springs; lived there till the day of his death; and was buried one mile distant in Napten Cemetery.

His sons were: Charles, Jesse, Joseph, John, David, Stephen; his daughters: Susan, Ann and Charity.

Stephen and David were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. David was killed by Tories in a fight on Bushy Creek in Chatham. Stephen, after the war, manufactured gunpowder near Ore Hill. During the war of 1812 he supplied the surrounding counties and upper part of South Carolina with a superior quality of gunpowder, strong without graphite.

Stephen White married Mary Rushton, daughter of Wil-

liam and Cacy Rushton of Philadelphia. Their sons were Hiram White and John Calvin White. John Calvin's family live near Ore Hill.

Hiram White with his family Nathaniel, Stephen Van and Jenny moved to Illinois September, 1831. His son Nathaniel, died of consumption in Florida. Stephen Van White became a prominent lawyer, served in Congress from Illinois. In 1869 he moved to New York City, and is a prominent stockdealer on Wall street.

The remainder of Charles White's children and his son Stephen, went west; some to Tennessee, but most to Illinois. Their descendants, especially Joseph's, can be counted by the hundreds in the north west. Hon. S. Van White of New York, says he is almost certain that Senator White of California, from his striking resemblance, is of this branch of Whites.

II, Stephanus, or Stephen White married Ann Ross, an Irish woman from Ulster, Ireland. From Pennsylvania they moved to Chatham county, North Carolina, being induced by the description of the country by his brother Charles White who preceded them one year. Now Charles was a Nimrod and the country suited him but Stephen was a man of society, by trade a shoemaker He had lived near Philadelphia and made for the colonial dames fine shoes with heels four inches high and straight as a finger.

Not finding much call for such shoes in Chatham Wilderness, also being a strict Presbyterian and finding no church organization at that date on Tick Creek, he set out on his return to Philadelphia. On reaching the Haw Fields settlement he met Joseph Freeland, the ancestor of the Freelands of Orange. Mr. Freeland persuaded him to remain in the Haw Fields. For the price of his wagon he bought in 1761, a fine tract of land now owned by the heirs of David Kerr, and settled near Back Creek two and a half miles east of Graham. Being out of funds he wished to buy a bushel of meal from a neighbor but was refused credit.

However, as a shoemaker, he soon prospered and lived in abundance.

It is likely that his eldest children, Ann, Susan, Charity and David were born in Philadelphia. Those born in North Carolina were John, Robert, James, Samuel, Stephen and Robert No. 2.

1. Ann married James Baldridge. They settled east of Hillsbo'o. He was a man of wealth, owning a mill which was seized by Cornwallis. He owned town lots in Hillsboro, many negroes, large tracts of land in Orange county, North Carolina, and also in Kentucky and Tennessee. Lindsay Woods, an elder of Little River church, married one of Baldrige's daughters. Their son is Dock Woods.

2. Susan White married Samuel Mebane, a first cousin of Alex. Mebane, Sr. They settled on Back Creek, near railroad bridge, later went west. They had one son.

3. Charity White married Rev. Wm. Hodge, who after preaching at Haw Fields and Cross Roads from 1782, to 1800, moved to Kentucky and preached at Shiloh church. He was a great evangelist.

4. David White jr., at seventeen years of age was at the battle of Gates defeat at Camden, South Carolina, in the North Carolina militia. He stated that on advancing to attack the British they met them coming to attack the Continental army. At the first fire his regiment retreated. He stood at the right of the Irish regulars and, on his second fire, took aim at a mounted officer riding up from the left. He supposed he killed him. Being closely pressed he turned and fired retreating. He married Elizabeth Allen, daughter of John Allen, who lived two miles south west of Haw Fields, not far from Melville. Their only child was Mary who married Samuel Kerr, whose children were D. W. Kerr and Mrs. Margaret Scott, the mother of Hon. R. W. Scott.

5. John White married Miss Shaw. They had but two children, Stephen, "Big Steve," and Anna. Anna married

twice, first, George Stephen. Their children were John and Elizabeth, the daughter marrying Mathew Ray of Mt. Herman family of Rays. Anna's second husband was Anderson Horn, their children, Martha and Mary. Mr. Horn with his family, including his two step-children moved to Ohio, settling near Cheillicothe.

"Big Steve" married Miss Boon, went west and was lost. The father John White died in 1851, aged eighty-two, and is buried at Haw Fields.

6. James White married Amelia Faucette. Their children were, "Little Stephen" or "Elder Steve," Thomas, Robert, George, Elizabeth Jane.

a. Stephen married Isabella Johnston whose children were, Sarah Jane married Sidney Thompson of Mt. Hermon; John married Fanny Battle of Tarboro, North Carolina. They live at Rocky Mount, North Carolina; James died at Ashland Virginia, April 1862. He belonged to the 6th North Carolina Infantry; Amelia married Armstrong Tate, Clerk of Court of Alamance county, whose children are Lula Margaret, Mrs. H. J. Stockard and Henryetta, Mrs. McBride Holt; Eliza lives at Rocky Mount; Mary died in early life. Stephen White, the father, died at eighty-five years of age and is buried at Haw Fields.

b. Thomas White is married and lives in South Carolina?

c. Robert F. married Mary Woods, grand daughter of Capt. Jas. Mebane of Revolutionary fame. Their children were, William, James Richard, Elizabeth who married Mr. Johnson and went to Tennessee, and Fannie. Robt. White died aged eighty-four and his wife aged eighty-one.

d. Thomas White married in 1833 Mary Ellis, daughter of Rev. Ira Ellis. Their children; James Ira married Martha Dixon, Wm. Paisley, Thomas jr. William Paisley and Graham killed at first battle of Manassas, color bearer.

e. George W. White married Maria Holt in 1850, daughter of Isaac Holt. Their children: Mary Elizabeth married Right Hooker of Hillsboro, George Paisley White who went to Atlanta.

f. Elizabeth Jane White married John Thompson. They settled near Culbreth's bridge. She lived but a few years and left one daughter, Martitia, who married John Leonidas Scott Albright of Columbus, Mississippi.

7. Samuel White married Nancy Mebane, daughter of Capt. Jas. Mebane, in 1808.

1. Margaret died aged 66.

2. Samuel Mebane White married Adeline Pureyear in 1848. Their children:—

a. Fannie Vaughn married Thomas Andrews of Charlotte, N. C.

b. Ann Mebane married Robert Hodge of Orange county, N. C.

c. Seymore Pureyear went west.

d. Lucy married George Curtis of Alamance.

e. Flora McDonald White.

f. Jennie White.

3. Josiah J. White married Margaret Andrews, 1845. They settled at Ore Hill, N. C. Their children—

a. Frank, M. C.

b. David, Y.

c. William.

d. Emma.

e. Addie.

f. John.

g. Daniel.

h. R. Wesley.

i. Marion Frances.

j. Mattie.

k Joseph.

l. Nannie.

Frank married Miss Edwards.

David married (1) Miss Cheek, (2) Miss Kirkman.

R. Wesley married Miss Harvey, of Guilford county.

Addie married Rawdon Vann, of Sampson county.

Mattie married Mebane Elmore.

David married Carrie Cheek.

William, David M., and Charles White reside in Burlington, the other members of the family at Ore Hill, N. C.

4. Stephen A. White married Mary Jane Woods in 1854.
   a. Charles was drowned at 17 years of age.
   b. Eugene.
   c. David, A., furniture factory at Mebane, N. C.
   d. William, E., furniture factory at Mebane, N. C.
   e. Frank Lee.
   f. Stephen Arthur, in U. S. Mail Service, Cardenas, Cuba.
   g. Samuel, A. B. of University of N. C., bookkeeper.
   h. Nannie married Dr. Chas. Miller, Asheville, N. C.
   i. Carrie.
   j. Myrtie.
5. David White served five years in regular army of United States, was in many battles under General Scott.
6. Capt. B. F. White was prepared for college by Dr. Alexander Wilson at Melville, N. C. He taught 1856–'61 at Battleboro, Edgecombe. He served in the Sixth N. C. Regiment in Confederate War, going out as Second Lieutenant. On the death of Capt. R. F. Carter he was made Captain of Company F. of "Haw Field Boys." He was wounded four times, twice severely; spent nineteen months as prisoner of war at Sandusky City, Johnson Island. Capt. White married Pattie O. V. Harvour, of Halifax county, Va. Their children—
   a. Harvey Phillips, soldier in the regular United States Army, Battery O., Second Artillery, Havana, Cuba.
   b. Jessie H., stenographer for White Bros., Mebane, N. C.
   c. Benton Virginius.
   d. Pattie E.

   Capt. White lives near Mebane, N. C.
7. Fannie J. White married Capt. John M. McLaen, of Guilford county, N. C. She died in 1896, aged 77 years.

8. Eliza White married Harrison Harvour, 1862. She died in 1882, aged 66 years.

Moses White, son of David and Girke White, was at Braddack's defeat, and was under Arnold in Revolutionary War in his expedition into Canada. After the revolution he went to Kentucky. He is remembered as a gay, hilarous old man, danced and played the fiddle.

Joseph White, his brother, was also at Braddack's defeat and in the Canada expedition. He became a Philadelphia merchant.

Their sister married Mr. Herman. One morning, at first of Indian and French War, the wife arose to find the cows in the garden. When she left the house to put them out she was seized by an Indian. Her cries brought her husband to the door, gun in hand. The Indian kept the woman between himself and the gun. The husband was killed, the house plundered, the baby's brains dashed out against a tree, the woman and her children carried west. In crossing the Ohio River on horseback the youngest child, 3½ years old, became frightened and was knocked off the horse and let drown. The woman and her two remaining children were carried forward into the State of Ohio. One night while her guards were asleep she escaped. In the woods she found a mare with a young colt. She made a bridle of a grape vine, and returned to the settlements after a two week's journey, living entirely on the milk of the mare and a nest of bird eggs she found. After peace was declared and prisoners returned it was with difficulty she knew her children.

Stephen White died in 1818, aged 83 years; Ann White died in 1819, aged 85 years.

Joseph White, second son of Stephen and Ann, married Hannah Bryan. Their children—

a. William (1801–44.)

b. Ann married George Allen; they had a large family. Joe Allen went to California in 1849, became a success-

ful miner. His family moved to Texas. On his return, the Independence, the vessel on which he was sailing, while coasting along lower California struck a reef and founded. He had on his person $2,000 in gold, by its weight disabling him to swim far. He sank and was lost.

William, a second son of George and Ann Allen, became a prominent lawyer. He belonged to the Fourth Texas Regiment and was killed in the charge on Porter, second day's fight below Richmond.

Washington, a third son, was sheriff of his county in Texas after the war of 1861.

The Allen daughters were: Leticia, a teacher, Nancy, Hannah, Mary, Cornelia. All married in Texas.

CHAPTER XVIII.

JUDGE JESSE TURNER.

(By his wife, MRS. REBECCA A. TURNER.)

The near ancestors of the subject of this sketch were of Scotch-Irish stock. James Turner, the paternal grandfather, and William Clendenen, the maternal grandfather, were natives of County Down, Ireland, from whence they imigrated to Lancaster county, Pennsylvannia, about 1750. From Pennsylvannia, James Turner moved to Orange county, North Carolina, about 1755, and William Clendenen about 1758, where James Turner, the father, and Rebecca Clendenen, the mother, of him of whom we write, were born, the former about 1758, and the later about 1767.

That this ancestry retained its Whig proclivities is evident; for we find that they were active in that early protest against the exactions and oppressions of lawyers and other court officials which culminated in the war of the Regulation; and that these same ancestors subsequently, in the war of the Revolution, stood to a man on the side of the Colonists. A maternal uncle was Captain Clendenen. The rest were soldiers of the line.

With the inherited vantage of the blood of patriots in his veins, soon after the opening of the present century, in a homestead granted his father for services rendered in the war, surrounded by the beautiful hills and clear running brooks of Old Orange, Jesse Turner first saw the light.

He was reared among a people, honest, sturdy and true; and into his eager ears were told from grandsire and sire stirring tales of the struggle for independence and of prison life in the British hulks which lay in Charleston harbor. In an old field school house, with Daniel C. Turrentine as master, (blessed be his memory and that of all his craft!) young Jesse's first education was obtained. That the pupil

thirsted for knowledge is certain, for the well authenticated tradition is still extant that it was his wont to sit, book in hand, by the great log fire during the long winter evenings, and that often when dawn summoned the household to their daily tasks, the tired little student still sat in his chair.

At an early age he left the farm and commenced the study of law at Chapel Hill, under William McCauley. Subsequently, he became a member of the household of Archibald D. Murphey, of the Superior Court of North Carolina. Under his tutelage he continued his legal studies, and, at the age of nineteen, was admitted to practice in his court, receiving at the same time words of high commendation from the great judge. These words were never forgotten, but were referred to with deep feeling where, after the lapse of more than two generations, age has laid its hand on the recipient.

And now commenced an active career at the bar which, in duration, stands almost unexampled. The times were, in some respects, propitious for the great venture, for he entered the practice at a time when a very high estimate was placed on the integrity and influence of the legal profession, and he was fortunate in selecting at the threshold of his career, as models for guidance and emulation, such men as Murphey, Mangum, Nash, Cameron, Gaston and Graham.

At this time, too, was commenced a course of reading, which widened with the years—a course which was never wholly abandoned. Then was laid the foundations on which was subsequently reared a singularly solid and massive knowledge of English history and of English literature, of American history and American literature. He became intimately familiar with the great masters of parliamentary eloquence—Chatham, Burke, Sheridan and Fox, and with those equally great masters of forensic eloquence, Erskine and Curran. He also acquired a remark-

ably accurate knowledge of the temper and tenets of political parties, and of all the nice shadings of opinion held by all the statesmen of every period in our country's history.

In 1827 he removed to Asheboro, Wayne county, where he remained until April, 1830. That he had already reached some prominence in his profession, appears from the fact that, at this period, he was intrusted with the defence of an action against the sheriff of the county for a false return.

In 1830 he left his native State, never to return, except on occassional visits, and went to Bellefonte, Jackson county, Alabama, where he remained but a few months. From Alabama he moved in 1831 to Arkansas. In that year he located in Crawford county and in 1838, at Van Buren, its county-seat, where he resided continuously until his death.

Arriving in Arkansas in territorial days, he came in contact with the leading spirits who paved the way to statehood and was elected a member of the second Legislature. Among the eminent men who were on the stage of action at this time, some of whom were, like himself, ardent Whigs, and some of whom were not less ardent Democrats, but with all of whom he mingled in amity, were Robert Crittenden, (a younger brother of John J. Crittenden), Ambrose Sevier and Chester Ashley, afterwards United States Senator from Arkansas, Judges Benjamin Johnson and Andrew Scott, James Woodson Bates, Daniel Ringo, William Cummins, Absolem Fowler, David Walker and Albert Pike.

In 1840 he was elected president of the Young Men's Whig Convention, which convened at Little Rock, and until that great party ceased to exist he remained through all its vicisitudes its staunch and able defender. "He helped to rock it in its cradle and was a sincere mourner at its funeral." But while he was an active partisan in those days, he always had an utter abhorance of the place seeker; as is somewhat humorously illustrated by an incident in

his career. We are told that he journeyed to Washington and while there called at the White House. Something was said to him by President Tyler about an office which, it was taken for granted, he was seeking. Rising quickly. he said to the President: "Office, sir? I want no office; I came to pay my respects to the President of the United States."

In 1841 he was appointed a visitor to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

When the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas was created, Mr. Turner was appointed by President Filmore its first attorney. This honor came, as did every other honor during his long career, unsought. The Court for the Western District had a vast jurisdiction over the Indian Territory; a jurisdiction which has since made this court the greatest criminal tribunal in the land. The responsible office of District Attorney he filled acceptably until his term expired with the close of the Filmore administration.

But Mr. Turner's energies were not all expended in strenuous contentions in the forum and on the hustings. He was ever keenly alive to all which tended to advance the material interests of his country. Accordingly he was always found among the foremost advocates of every public improvement.

Early in the history of the organization of the first railway entering Arkansas, he was chosen one of its directors, and from 1857 to 1868 was its president. He preserved intact the interests of the projected road through the troublous war periods and lived to see the completion of a great steel highway along the Valley of the Arkansas—a highway which, after his death, remains a monument to his memory and that of his associates.

During the agitation which lead up to secession Mr. Turner was a strong advocate for the maintenance of the Union of States, and exerted all his influence and powers for its

preservation. He believed with Madison and others of the Fathers, that the United States was federative rather than national in its origin and character. He held, also, that the United States was a nation with the inherent power of self preservation, and he never believed that secession or nullification were recognized under the Constitution as remedies for political wrongs, real or imaginary.

He was a member of the State convention of February, 1861, which voted down the ordinance of secession and which then adjourned to meet in the following May. In the interim hostilities commenced, the sentiments of the people changed, and Mr. Turner, in compliance with the instructions of his constituents, reluctantly cast his vote for the ordinance. He took no part whatever in the conflict which followed, acting only the part of a Good Samaritan to all as occasion came.

On the emergence of the State from military to civil rule, he became a member and a leader of the first Legislature. With the whole political face of things changed, it required a wise study and discernment to bring order out of chaos. As chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate came to the mind, heart and hand of Jesse Turner serious and responsible work.

He was unalterably opposed to the scheme of reconstruction, not only because he deemed it harsh and impolitic, but lacking in constitutional statesmanship as well.

After the State government, intrenched in power during the days of reconstruction, had been overthrown, and the people had come to their own, and the constitution of 1874 was framed, Mr. Turner became a member of the first Legislature, and he was again chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and strove with signal ability in overcoming the obstacles presented by an empty treasury and a State without credit.

He was a delegate-at-large from Arkansas to the National Democratic Convention of 1876 and cast his vote for Sam-

uel J. Tilden. He always referred to this vote with mingled pride and indignation, for he believed that Mr. Tilden had been unjustly deprived of the Presidency.

In 1878 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Judge Walker on the Supreme Bench of Arkansas, and was afterwards, at various times appointed Special Judge in important cases in that court. His judicial opinions are found in Volumes 32, 33, 34 and 35, Arkansas Reports.

In the last decade of his life he sat largely behind the stage of action, but remained to the last an interested spectator of the drama, and he never lost his touch on the vital public interests. As late as 1893 he worked hard and effectively for the representation of Arkansas at the World's Columbian Exposition. He attended the great fair, and during his extended stay, with loving filial step, he daily went to the exhibit of the Old North State, taking pardonable pride on the fact that the official register showed him to be the oldest person in attendance. It is safe to say that few in all that vast concourse saw with as clear a vision the splendid significance of the great display.

On his return from Chicago his days passed in the regular routine of his professional duties, lightened by a partnership with his only son. On the very last day of his life he was still the practicing lawyer. On the evening of that day, while in attendance at a public lecture given for a public benefaction, the summons to immortality came with sudden, painless touch, and from among the congregated people—his friends and neighbors—he passed out forever.

As a lawyer, Judge Turner never enlisted in a cause that did not seem to have justice on its side. He was always conscientious and thorough in the preparation of his cases, and, eschewing mere technicalities, drove straight to the heart of the question, relying more largely for success on an accurate application of general principles to the question presented for solution than in the mere citation of adjudicated cases.

As a public speaker, he was always earnest, sincere and incisive—often weighty and impressive. In conversation, he drew at will on a vast store of learning and reminiscence expressed in quaint, racy and idiomatic language. In habits, he was temperate. In his opinions, he was moderate, but firm, and only yielded them to conviction. In temperament, he was ardent, with a deep under-current of feeling stirring his nature; but he possessed an inherent dignity which saved him from being loudly demonstrative. He was full of charity and benevolence, and in his religious views he was liberal, believing in the law of compensation, in rewards and punishments, and that our status in the life to come is determined by our conduct in this life.

Perhaps there is no better epitome of his life and character than is contained in the lines carved on his tomb:

> "In loving memory of Jesse Turner. A native of Orange County, North Carolina, but during, and ever since territorial days, a resident of Arkansas, where, at the bar and in public life, for more than sixty years, he stood a foremost citizen; and when he went hence, death left his name without reproach.
>
> October 3, 1805———November 22, 1894.
>
> "His hope was full of immortality."

CHAPTER XIX.

NAMES.

Surname is an additional name frequently descriptive, as in Harold Harefoot; specifically, a name added to the baptismal or Christian name and becoming a family name. English surnames originally designated occupations, estate, place of residence, or some particular thing or event that related to the person. Surnames as family names were unknown before the middle of the eleventh century, except in rare cases where a family "established a fund for the deliverance of souls of certain ancestors from purgatory." [Ency. Brit.] The use of surnames made slow progress and was not entirely established till after the thirteenth century.

A "to-name" is a name in addition to the Christian name and surname of a person to distinguish him from others of the same name, and usually indicating descent, place of residence or some personal quality or attribute. Such to-names are often employed where the same families intermarry and where, consequently, the same name is common to many individuals. The possession of a surname, a to-name, a name in addition to the Christian name, had begun in the twelfth century to be looked on as a needful badge of noble birth.

Names—whether belonging to individuals or places—are not mere arbitrary sounds. They may be regarded as records of the past—mines for research and historical interpretation. In many instances the original import of such names has faded away, or has become disguised in the lapse of ages; but the symbol when discovered is full—fraught with instruction. Names may indicate emigrations, immigrations, the commingling of races by war and conquest, or by peaceful process of commerce. Names embalm for us

fashions of speech in remote eras. A name is a living thing, magical, enduring, conjuring up the past and determining the future.

The name of Holstein means the Forest settlement, once a vast forest which supplied a portion of the Angels with the materials for the fleets with which they invaded the shores of England. The bare heaths to the southwest of London seem to have been at one time partially clothed with forest. This is indicated by the root, holt (German holz) which is to be found in the names of Bagshot, Badshot, Ewshot, Lodshot, Bramshot, Aldersholt and Holt. Holt meant a coppice or small thicket; its companion word is Hurst which meant a large forest. But Holt, Hurst, Hirst and Wood were originally the same. Chaucer speaks of 'holtes and hayes.' 'De la Holt is of frequent occurrence in early records. Holt is the name of the Jesuit Priest in Thackery's Henry Esmond.

Holz is German, Holt is Anglo-Saxon; Weald, Wold and wood are English; Wald is German; all mean wood or forest.

Shaw is an English name meaning wood, a shady place, its Anglo Saxon form is sceaga.

Caer, Car, are Welsh names; Ker is Brezonec; all related to castra, a camp or to cathair, a fortress. So Kirk meant church; Kirkpatrick meant a churchbird; patrick being a derivative for partridge, a church partridge. Trollinger was once Strolinger, the man who strolled or wandered. It is German like Barringer. Hall, Anglo Saxon, is stone house. Worth, Anglo Saxon is inclosure. Henly meant one who stays at home, hen being home. Guthrie, Keltic, meant a roadway, it may be Scotch, meaning water. Overman is one who lived on the shore. Moore is Anglo Saxon meaning a lake. Lindley is Keltic meaning one who lived by a pool. Goly is an Asiatic word meaning a river god, or one by a river. Woody, too, means water.

Long, or lorg, meant a plain. Pickard meant a promontory. Faust or Foust, German, means lucky. Isley meant water, one who lived on an island. Zachary is Jewish. Shoffner meant carpenter. Hawkins, Harkin meant son of Harry. Carroll meant Charles, French. Barnwell, Dutch, was once Barnwelt. Murray, Moray, Morrow, Scotch name of a place, is the Sea. Sharp is a German descriptive name, sharpe. Ingle is a Scotch name, by the fireside, hearthstone. Mitchell, Michael is Semitic probably, St. Michael was Lucifer's opponent. Kime, German, meant home. Montgomery is French, Mount of Gomery, brought over by Normans to England. Erwin, Scotch, was name of a river. Cates, another form of Gates, one who lived near the gate, a narrow passage. Tate, French, means head. Ellis is a contraction of Elisha. Hartsal is German, a forest, another forest, or white, like the Elbe River deer. Stafford is English, a riverford. Mebane if Scotch is same name as McBane, but Mebane may be Hugnenot. Mc. means son of, Bane means white, son of a white man. Amick is from the Latin amicus a friend. Turner is English, a furniture maker, turner one who makes wood round, chairs, bedposts, etc.

Alamance was once Allemance, Alemanz, Alamans, Alemanni. I think it is German, however, it may be Indian as many agree. But the above forms have been found to run into each other.

Alamans or Alemanni was the name of a German race who occupied the region from the Main to the Danube in the third century. That territory extended later to the Rhine and included Alsace and part of eastern Switzerland.

Then Alamance may be of Old High German origin, its meaning, "all men," "men of all nations." The country now known as Alamance county, North Carolina, was settled by Germans from this district as other names indicate, *e. g.*, Albright, Foust, Holt, and it is probable, they, not the Indians, named the creek on which they settled, Alamance.

From it the county was named by Mrs. Giles Mebane in 1848.

It is certain that Alamance was settled by Germans but I am not certain that they came from the old Alemanni. But the Albrights came from the river Rhine. That is family history.

The name Albright is German, its first form being Albert, Albrecht, Allbreght, then Albright. In 1100 there lived in Germany an Albright surname to "Bear" others later surnamed the "Tall," and the "Proud." One was elector of Brandenburg in 1150, another, Duke of Austria, others the founders of the house of Mechlenburg, King of Sweden. The first duke of Prussia was named Albrecht, 1568. An Albrecht was archbishop of Magdeburg in 1513, archbishop and elector of Mains in 1514, and cardinal in 1518. To him was entrusted the sale of indulgences in the district of Germany, and Tetzel, Luther's antagonist, acted as his commissioner. Colonel Albright, who fought with President Kruger in South Africa, is now a prisoner of war at St. Helena.

FINIS.